

The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

VOLUME IX

NUMBER 9

MAY, 1929

Japan—Its Baseball and Its People

Dick Finn

Constructive Spring Football

Dr. J. W. Wilce

The National Interscholastic

N. H. Norgren

The Indiana State Tournament

H. O. Page

Basketball in the Northwest

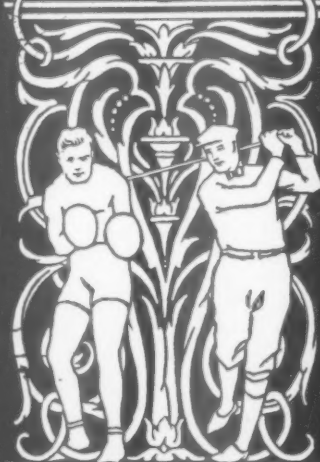
Dr. W. D. Fletcher

Intramural Baseball in High School

C. O. Jackson

The N. C. A. A. Wrestling Meet

R. G. Clapp



INSIDE NEWS

Years of experience placed these men at the top . . . They will help you turn out a winner . . . Get the inside news at Northwestern this summer . . .



DICK HANLEY
Northwestern



ARTHUR LONBORG
Basketball



TOM ROBINSON
Swimming



FRANK HILL
Track



CHARLIE BACHMAN
Florida

There are many reasons why you should attend the Northwestern summer coaching school. Foremost is the fact that you will have daily association with the nation's outstanding coaches.

As other professional men find it essential to keep up with the times through post graduate study so must coaches do likewise. Northwestern's coaching school is organized with that idea in mind and consequently a number of highly successful coaches have been called in to pass on to you the things they have learned.

Dick Hanley will present a thorough study of the Warner system with the reverses, double reverses and fake reverses. All plays, rule changes, quarter back instructions, etc., will be mimeographed and passed out. Walt Holmer, All-Western fullback, and other former Northwestern stars will demonstrate plays.

Charlie Bachman, undoubtedly the most successful pupil ever turned out by Rockne and whose Florida team was the sensation of the south last year, will cover all offensive and defensive tactics of the famous Notre Dame system.

Supplementary lectures will be given by **Arnold Horween**, Harvard; **Judge Walter Steffen**, Carnegie Tech; **Jess Hawley**, formerly of Dartmouth, and **Duke Dunne**, line coach at Harvard. **Horween** will dis-



JESS HAWLEY
Dartmouth
Forward Pass



WALTER STEFFEN
Carnegie Tech
Spin Plays



ARNOLD HORWEEN
Harvard
Lateral Pass

cuss the lateral pass, Steffen, spin plays and delayed offense, while **Hawley** will talk on the forward pass. **Dunne** will present his theory of line play.

Arthur "Dutch" Lonborg has just completed his second successful year as head basketball coach at Northwestern. He is a pupil of "Phog" Allen, and has experienced marked success in his eight years as a head coach.

Tom Robinson, whose teams at Northwestern have predominated inter-collegiate swimming for many years will discuss his methods of training champions.

His team this year won the National Intercollegiate championship.

Frank Hill, veteran Northwestern track coach, will present a thorough discussion of training and other informative track hints.

K. L. Wilson, Northwestern athletic director, will conduct a course in theory and organization of athletic departments.

Combine Vacation With Study on The Famous North Shore

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WHAT OTHERS SAY

I consider the Northwestern coaching school staff one of the best in the country. Dick Hanley, Tug Wilson and Dutch Lonborg can't be beat. For expert advice and a fine vacation you can't beat Northwestern. Hoping to be with you this summer

LOUIS G. WILKE
Athletic Director
Phillips University

Enid, Oklahoma

Coach Hale and I both got just what we were looking for last summer. We used the Warner system as you taught it in a better and more successful way than ever before. The entire course is fine

and an inspiration to any man who is in coaching or athletic work.

B. O. VAN HOOK
Athletic Director
Millsaps College
Jackson, Miss.

To me the Northwestern coaching school was outstanding because of the thoroughness with which everything was handled. The practice of having all lectures and plays mimeographed was a great help to everyone. Coaches Hanley and Lonborg are real teachers.

LOUIS MENZE
Basketball coach
Iowa State College
Ames, Iowa

I considered the 1928 Northwestern coaching school the last word in coaching school development, made possible by the keen interest shown by Mr. Hanley and the other coaches. The series of lectures given by other prominent coaches gave several different slants on coaching technique.

R. H. THRELFALL
Football Coach
Bates College
Lewiston, Maine

K. L. Wilson

Send Today for Illustrated Pamphlet

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, EVANSTON, ILL.

Director

The June Issue

THE June issue of the ATHLETIC JOURNAL will contain two features of interest to the athletic coaches. First, it will contain the proceedings of the Basketball Coaches' Association meeting held recently in Chicago. A large number of basketball coaches attended this session and since many of them are leading men in their profession, the rest of the coaching fraternity will undoubtedly be glad to know what these men are thinking about.

Further, the June number will be, insofar as we can make it, a year book on athletics. While it will not be possible to record all of the scores, results of championship meets, etc., yet we hope to be able to give our readers a valuable history of the athletic year just coming to a close.

Making Laws and Rules

PRESIDENT HOOVER has recently through his address to the Associated Press officials suggested that the American people concern themselves more diligently and conscientiously with the question of law observance. President Hoover suggests that crime is on the increase in this country and adds that not all of the law breaking and in fact only a small part of the criminal acts can be directly traceable to the Volstead act.

The American people have a great mania for legislation. Whenever a state legislature convenes a grist of statutes is the inevitable result. School and college administrators are prone to make rules and our coaches' associations and rules committees find it hard to resist the temptation to change our playing codes. The football coaches for several years have been requesting the football rules committee to let the rules alone and then in their last meeting at New Orleans they asked that the present fumble rule be passed. This new rule may work out advantageously. However, it changes one of the principles of football, that of penalizing severely a fumble, which has been a part of the game from the beginning.

The basketball coaches, ever since the rule prohibiting the dribble was suggested a few years ago, have asked the rules committee not to change the rules and yet they spent a good deal of their time at their annual conventions in proposing rule changes. At the last meeting of the Basketball Coaches' Association, one of the coaches suggested that either team be allowed to throw the ball for either basket. This suggestion, however, was not endorsed by the body and passed on to the rules committee as a suggested change. The Basketball Rules Committee at its recent meeting in New York wisely made few changes in the rules.

Changes in Addresses

AT this time of the year it is necessary for us again to request our subscribers who have changed or will change their address before September 1st to keep us advised. The JOURNAL Circulation Department strives to keep the mailing list up to date. Frequently, however, a subscriber moves to another school or college, or moves to another part of the city.

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VOL. IX

MAY, 1929

No. 9

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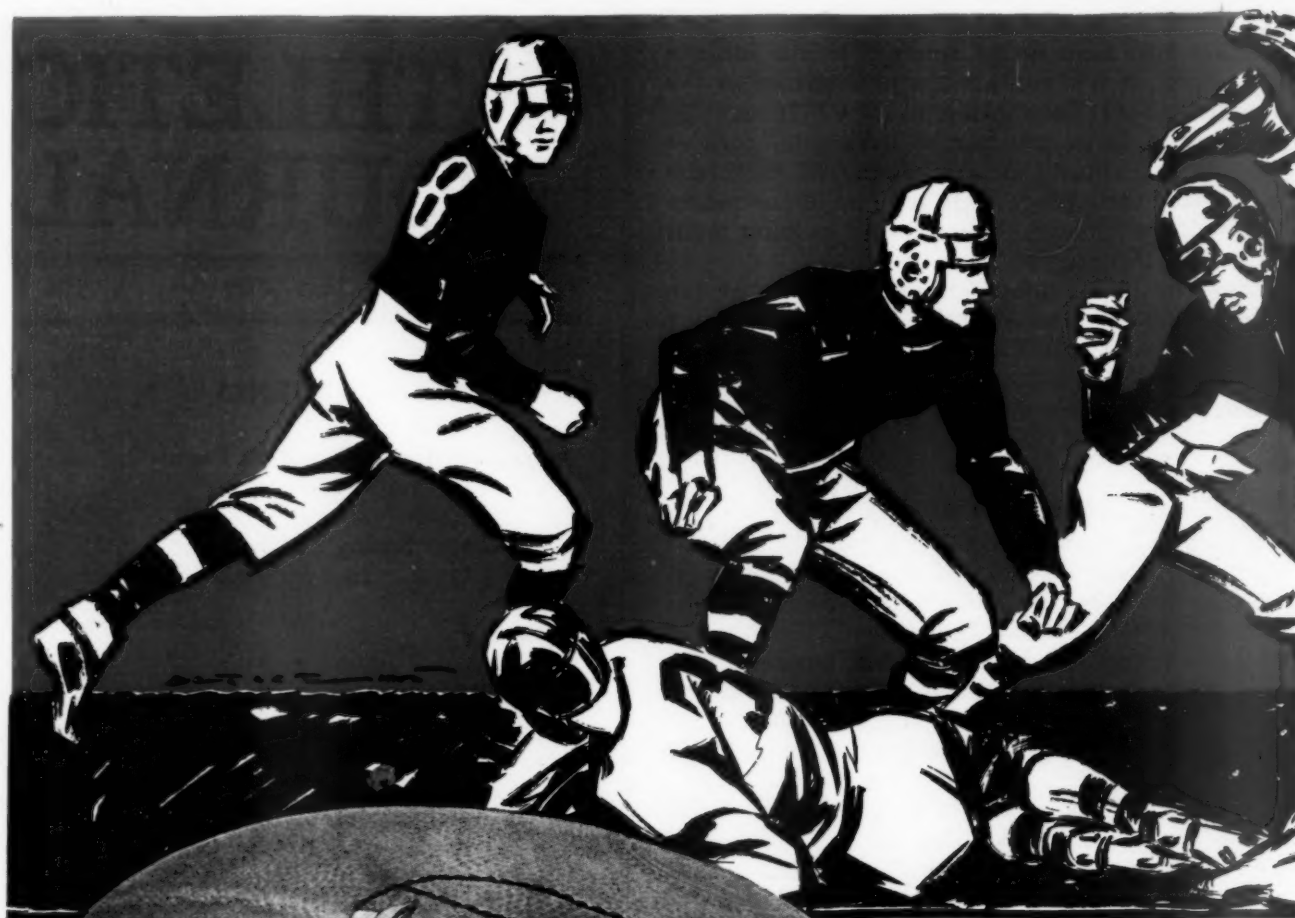
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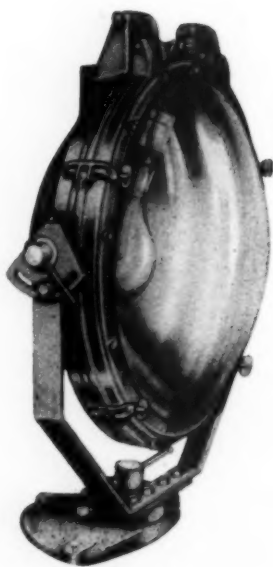
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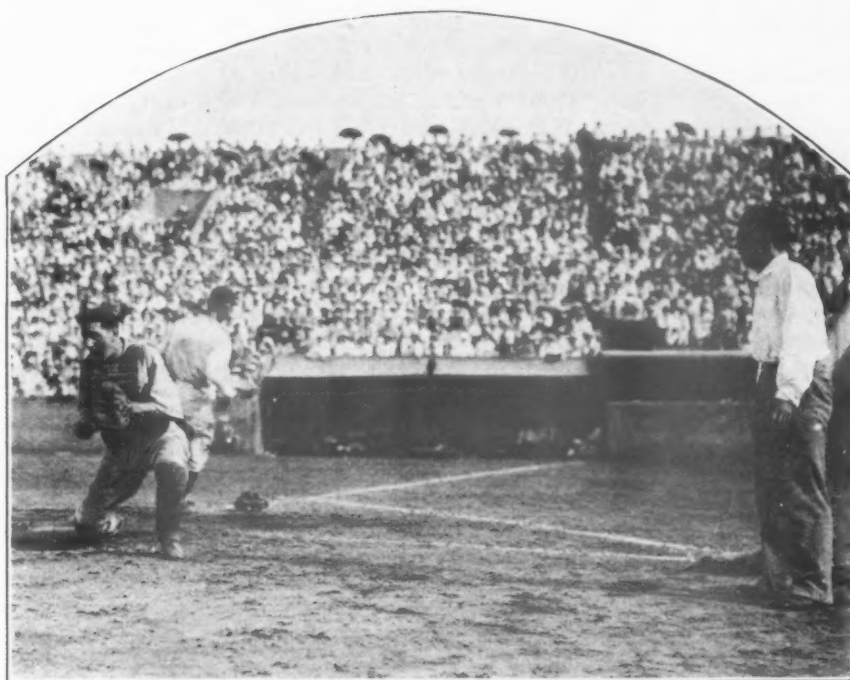
The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

Nation-Wide Amateur Athletics

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1929



The First Keio Run in Opening Game

Japan—Its Baseball and Its People

By Dick Finn

Baseball Captain, University of Illinois, 1928

BASEBALL in Japan is no longer an experiment. As England has its cricket, America its football, and Mexico its revolutions, so has Japan, the land of the setting sun, its national pastime. Time was in America when the mention of football as our foremost sport would immediately elicit storms of protest. But today, at least in the collegiate world, football is the king. In Japan baseball is monarch, and Jiu Jitsu, the former ruler, has gone the way of all flesh—to oblivion.

In May, 1928, Keio University of Tokyo, Japan, played the University of Illinois at Champaign. We won the two games played, but by such a narrow margin that it was decided that future contests might be interesting. Negotiations were started, and, as a

result, late August saw us aboard the Shinyo Maru, heading for the Orient.

After the first flurry of sea sickness, practice was ordered on the top deck beneath the broiling tropic sun. It was a joke. Our old tub would lurch, slide, and rise again with the slashing of the sea, and we never knew when we took

a step whether our feet would ever come down again. We lost fifty balls in a week, but no one cared. Two weeks of tranquil water, a day in Honolulu and Hawaii, and the coast lights of old Nippon pierced a gray greeting across the dark evening horizon. The next morning we were in Yokohama harbor with the little Japanese sampans, or fishing smacks, about us. "Banzai! Illinois!" rang in our ears, and the great adventure was a reality.

Visualize Al Smith, Lindy, and Rudolph Valentino in a parade down Broadway, plus the camera clicking at a Chicago gunman's funeral, and you will know the sensation of an American team's arrival in hospitable Japan. The clatter of wooden "Geta" as they scrape along the streets; the press of

THAT American sports are being received enthusiastically by nations all over the world is apparent from the accompanying article by Dick Finn, as well as from articles previously published on football and basketball in foreign countries.

kimono in riotous and beautiful colors; the confusion of reconstruction, that strives manfully to efface the tragedy of five years ago when all Japan trembled and Tokyo and Yokohama came crashing to the ground in a mass of flames; the maze of bicycles that clutter up the streets and sound their raucous horns in welcome, all add to the natural confusion of a guest's entry into a new land. We face the battery of cameras. Each player tells the reporters that so and so, meaning himself, is the best player, and then we are whisked away to the great Imperial Hotel in Tokyo.

That night, Captain Elect Andrews and I went out to do the "Ginza," the Broadway of Tokyo. We climbed into our "rickshas" at the door. Our men filled up their colored lamps with oil, and we were off like minor potentates. I shall never forget that ride. The squeaky wail of Oriental music and the flat thrumming of a samisen—the clatter of wooden shoes, like telegraphic code; the brilliant colors of the little, picturesque women with mountainous headdresses, slippery with bear grease; the bamboo homes with no doors or windows, and instead only sliding walls of cardboard in a groove; grinning, interested faces of natives pointing us out as the visitors from America. These were some of the things that interested us. Before we had gone a block, Andrews was full of pity for the bandy-legged Coolie who hauled him on his bumping way, and suggested that they change places for a while. But the little fellow just grinned and kept spinning along, untiring, in front of us. Like most of the Japanese of the lower classes he was contented to sweat out a mere living by the hardest toil.

And then we scooted off into the Geisha district. A Geisha girl is a sort of cross between an actress and a waitress. She is not a prostitute as so many people imagine. At about the age of fifteen she is "hired" by the Geisha manager and becomes more or less his slave. She is sent to Geisha schools and learns to dance and play the samisen, a sort of off-tune banjo. She learns the art of entertaining men. When a gentleman wants to have a party, instead of including his wife or sweetheart, he calls the Geisha manager and procures himself a "bevy of baffling beauties." They serve his Saki, play their instruments, and are escorted by his servants back to the Geisha district, in a separate section of its own. That was where we found ourselves, in a little world of itself of miniature homes and tiny gardens. A ricksha bell tinkled and a carriage flashed by us, bearing a veiled maiden home from the evening toil. Andy and I decided about that

time that we had best leave further investigation of the Geisha system to more opportune times; and so we headed back to the Imperial Hotel and bed.

I said Japan was no longer experimenting with baseball. We found that out the next day, when we lost the first game 6—2. The day was so hot that our clothes were mustard plasters on our skin. We arrived at the ball park to find about twenty-five thousand people there before us. The Meiji Shrine field was enormous, much larger than our parks, and with fine concrete stands.

Several things were noticeable at once. There were no professional umpires. When Meiji played, a Keio man would try his hand at guessing balls and strikes. And when Keio was in uniform a Waseda man would act as the "Blind Tom."

To one accustomed to the lusty criticism of our American "umps" the Japanese reverence of their arbiters was a distinct surprise. If the Oriental umpire calls a "high one" on you and you wish to call his attention to his gross mistake, you must first take off your cap, bow before him, and beg leave in a humble voice to be permitted an audience on the subject of the aforesaid "high one." To dispense with any of these formalities is bad sportsmanship, according to the exaggerated Japanese code of sport ethics. We had a hard time complying with these customs, and, in fact, disregarded them entirely before the trip was over. To be frank, the umpiring has been very poor in Japan. I say that with an idea of constructive criticism, rather than with the tang of

"sour grapes" for they often erred in our favor as well as against us.

The Japs have a great way of sending the box score to their papers. In the stands back of the box there is a cage of carrier pigeons. After each inning the reporter ties his report to the bird's ankle and lets it fly. After first making a wide circle above the field like a graceful aeroplane, the pigeon starts out straight for the newspaper office.

That first game brought us the sudden realization that we were up against a stiff proposition. Baseball is in the air in Nippon. It is vital. It surges in the Japanese blood, and every red blooded Japanese is a fan. We could feel the intense interest the moment we set foot in the great Meiji Shrine Stadium. There was a spirit manifest along those long rows of kimono clad rooters that college baseball in America can never excite again. It was like a great intersectional football game in the Soldiers Field at Chicago. A great roar would go up at every play. The crowd treated us with the utmost courtesy, and gave us a lot of encouragement. In the second game Gundlach, Illini first baseman, smacked a triple in the ninth after two were down to drive in the tying run, and the stands rose en masse to roar out their approval. It was the most spontaneous tribute to a foreign club that I have ever heard, and a splendid manifestation of sportsmanship. The game went eleven innings to a tie and not a fan left till darkness put an end to the contest. We left the field in the hope that the morrow would find all vestiges of "sea legs" wiped away, and the determination to show these crowds that America, as well as Japan, could fight for its victories.

For months before our voyage we had been practicing on imaginary chopsticks. That night we had a good opportunity to get in some practical licks. Keio University of Tokyo invited the whole party, including Coach Carl Lundgren, his wife and Mrs. Glade, the mother of one of the boys, to a "Suki Yaki," a real old Japanese traditional banquet. On entering the Kaikan, or restaurant, we had to park our shoes at the door. Imagine the Coach's embarrassment when he found a large hole in his sock through which his big toe protruded like a sore thumb.

We squatted down before some low stools on which were placed electric frying pans. Then the Geishas put some evil looking oils, stringy beef and a conglomeration of vegetables into the pans and brought the whole mixture to a boil. When the beef was done we grabbed the chopsticks, dipped the stuff in a raw egg to cool and

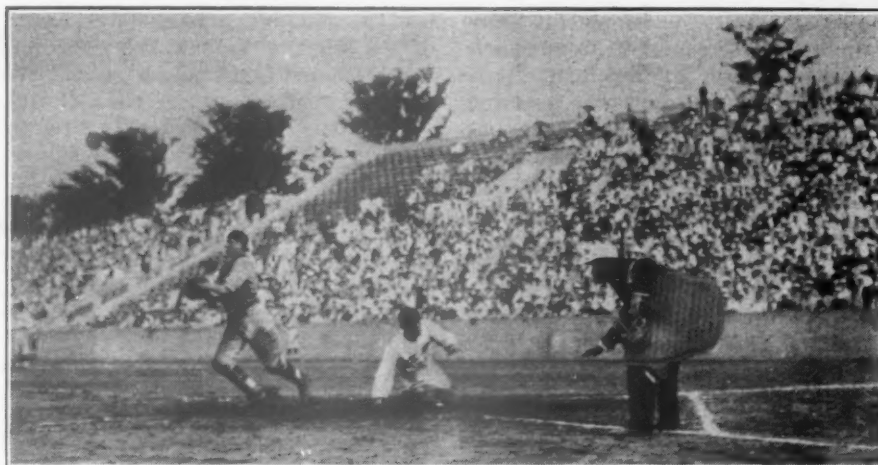


Captains Finn of Illinois and Okada of Keio at opening game, Tokyo

swooped it into our mouths. How would you like to diet like that? But it was good and we grabbed it up like the natives.

After the dinner came the theatre, as different from ours as day is from night. You were in another world, a world of fantasy, that your most distorted dreams could never conjure. There was a tragedy called "A Woman's Freak" on the bill that night. A bloody conclusion left every character either dead or dying. And then came a closing comedy, "Oman and Gengobei," that would put the antics of Larry Semon distinctly in the shade. It was all like a pantomime to us, for we could not understand a word. But the deathly white powder of the women, and the putty-like baldness of the men, together with the weird effect of the wooden clappers that herald the scenes and the squeaky wail in quarter tones of the chanters that accompany the acting, lent an atmosphere of the unreal and mysterious. Some of the mysteries of the Japanese stage were revealed to us at the Kabukiza Theatre the next night when the star of the performance, a ball fan, took us back of the stage. There is a great revolving platform on which the scenes are set two at a time to speed up the production. But instead of electricity to whirl this thing around there is a crew of naked Coolies.

We met several of the actresses, and were astonished to find that the more matronly ones had actually dyed their teeth black. It is a sign of modesty. The men, too, seem to do everything to efface their natural appearance. A tight rubberized covering is first stretched over their hair. Then a heavy metal wig, into which the hairs have been set one at a time, is set in place. The front is cut back to allow for a high, almost half bald, forehead, which is of a putty color, unreal and



Safe! The Tying Run of the Second Keio Contest

gruesome under the "spots" of the theatre. The costumes are fantastic and gorgeous with color. Each movement on the stage is said to be traditional, as the actors come from a long line of theatrical forebears. Each gesture is a symbol.

One psychological phase particularly impressed us. At the back of each scene as it is being performed, there stand two little manikins dressed entirely in black, and with their faces to the wall. When the actor assumes a graceful pose these little fellows run up behind him and arrange his robes along the most artistic lines, and then scurry back stage again. We heard that the Japs have so schooled themselves that they never think of these little fellows. They are a psychological nonentity.

But all this is a long way from baseball. Illinois finally hit its stride and Meiji, the champions of the Japanese universities took the short end of a 7 to 2 score. We found that we had been playing our outfield too deep for the short hitting little fellows from Nippon. Texas Leaguers were forever dropping just out of reach of the in-

field with disastrous results. So we shortened up. This made a great difference. Balls that had previously been hits were gobbled up by Sweeney, Walker and O'Grady. Meanwhile, we started to hit behind excellent pitching. Three straight victories were reeled off in quick succession. Meiji went down twice and Waseda University once before we struck a snag in the last inning of the final game with Waseda and lost, 2 to 1.

The social season, too, was progressing rapidly. Banquets, parties, fetes of all kinds were our regular diet in our leisure hours. The Illini Club of Tokyo, the Foreign Minister, and the American Counsel all vied with each other in making our stay a pleasant one. We even dragged the Vice Consul with us to the Union Dance Hall, where we matched steps with the local sheiks in swinging the dark eyed damsels around the floor to the Charleston. Real American music and dancers as good as any sorority could furnish all for a nickle! The girls were all hired by the dance hall. As they went by on the arm of some other partner we would flag them. When the music began for the next dance our particular choice would meet us out on the floor. When the music stopped we handed her a ticket, on which she collected from the management. And when we went home we didn't have to bother about the "girl friend" at all. It was almost too ideal. Lotus eyes, flaming kimono and raven black hair almost proved the undoing of many of us.

As the days wore on it became very hot in Tokyo. The sticky dampness hemmed us in and bore down upon us with heavy oppressiveness. We sighed for a breath of cool, clear air, some place away from the grime of the city. At the first opportunity we hit for the mountains, for Nikko, the city of beauty. We found it a haven in the mountains, the gem spot of Nippon. There among the giant Cryptomeria trees lie the age old shrines of Buddha



Banquet given to Illinois team by students of Keio

side by side with the temples of Shintoism. To describe their beauties is beyond the power of any man. It is said that one never knows the meaning of the word beautiful until one has been to Nikko. Through the quaint little village cut the dashing waters of the Daiya River, clear with its swift tumbling from the falls above. It is spanned within the town by The Sacred Bridge. According to legend, Shodo Shonin, a famous saint, finding at this point his passage over the river barred by the dangerous whirlpools, fell upon his knees and prayed. As if by magic there appeared on the other side a divine being of colossal size, with disheveled red hair and a string of skulls around his neck. He flung a pair of red and green snakes that he had in his hand across the waters and grew moss upon their backs, upon which the saint passed to safety. And so this famous red lacquer bridge was built to commemorate this event. The bridge is famous the world over in story and fable. It is said that when President Roosevelt was there he was invited to pass over the bridge, as a mark of honor and esteem, but he declined to do so, saying that it would be sacrilegious to the gods of the country.

Far up the hillsides surrounding the town, in a grove of Gothic stateliness, are set the forty odd temples that make up the famous group of Nikko. We hear the deep boom of the bells as we wind our way up the path. Our guide tells us that three hundred years ago, Iyosus, the first Shogun or ruler of his line built the nucleus of this shrine. That was in the days of baronial splendour, when the Emperor was a figurehead and did the bidding of his Minister, the Shogun. Japan was provincial in those feudal times. At the head of each province was a Daimo or Baron, whose power was tremendous. In order to stem the tide of the Daimos' influence and to gain the favor of the masses of the people, Iyosus ordered each Daimo to contribute to the building of the temple group of Nikko. This pauperized the nobles, and the temple group that resulted was a marvel of Oriental architecture. Every temple is a masterpiece of intricate carvings and gorgeous lacquer.

Every man in Nikko is an artist. Through centuries the inhabitants have lived for the building and repairing of these temples. We see the Three Buddhas, the God of Medicine, the Drum Tower and the famous originals of "Hear No Evil," "Speak No Evil," and "See No Evil." There is a "Day Spending Gate" whose perfection of artistry is so perfect that one pillar is purposely turned upside down

lest the gods be envious of the beauty of the work. We saw the dancer of the Medicine God "do her stuff." We ate her sacred cakes that "would surely bring us luck." We saw the famous road of the Cryptomerias leading up to the shrines, forty miles in length and lined with the giant trees. It was all a revelation so far from the humdrum existence of our lives back in the States that we doubted its reality. The temple bells rang twelve and we set out along the road back to Nikko, our hotel and the workaday world.

NO one can leave Nikko without first seeing Chuzenji, a beautiful clear lake set in the mountains, and Kegon Falls, the outlet of that body of water. We set out from the village that afternoon by automobile to see these scenic wonders. The road was perilous and steep. We had to back up at thirty-nine hairpin turns where the narrow way doubled back upon itself. We could look out of the side of our car, two thousand feet below to the rocky gorge of the Daiya. Up a little way were the Falls, the famous suicide spot of Japan, where the waters from Chuzenji above drop three hundred feet into a swirling pool. When we reached the lake we left the automobiles and took to launches and raced along the shore. We even had a water fight. The air was so cool and crisp that we forgot about the ball games ahead of us and the oppressive heat of Tokyo. We left for Nikko with regret, almost hating to take the train back from there to Tokyo and the remainder of our schedule.

Evidently the sacred cake of the virgin dancer had some effect on us, for we evened up the series with Keio University on our first day in the city. Long hits in the "clutches" brought about a well earned victory, 7 to 2. With the count "even steven" we left Tokyo for Osaka and Kobe, two industrial cities which make up the Pittsburgh of Japan. There is a great stadium located half way between them. It seats 70,000 people and the



Mueller Tags Out Keio Star

playing field is immense. There we took on Keio in a three game series. We won the first, 2 to 0, lost the second in the ninth inning, 6 to 4, and then took the deciding game 7 to 4. I don't know whether it was racial pride or the pure desire to win that gave us the inspiration, but we had blood in our eyes that last game and couldn't be denied. And, then to add insult to injury, we beat the Dai Mai Newspaper team from the Japanese professional league. It put a sort of topper on a pretty fair run of games. We were content to leave Japan with the record of seven wins, three losses and one tie, despite the different playing conditions in that country.

I cannot take leave of old Nippon without a few humble observations on the political and social life in that land so old, yet so new. It is rich with tradition, and ancient in its history, but its political development is only in its infancy. New ideals of democracy have replaced the antique customs of its forefathers. There exists a highly educated minority that would be a credit to any country. There is an intellectual genius about the people of this group that clothes them with culture. They are brilliant and scholarly. They are well to do, some of them rich. They are artistic and refined. But, in the background, hover the great masses of the people in poverty and despair. Within the very shadows of the Imperial Palace, with all its sequestered majesty, lie the bamboo huts of poverty. The natural resources of Nippon are too small to support the great pressure of its population, fifty million people within an area of one of our states. The result is that every man must have his little task or die. And so petty labor takes the place of organization. I don't think there is a truck or horse in all of Tokyo. And all the hauling necessitated by the work of reconstruction is done by hand. The Coolies harness themselves like horses and pull the most surprisingly large loads. Up hill and down they go, tugging, hauling, sweating in their servile labor till sundown and their rice. I fear for Japan when the final touch has been put to the work of reconstruction, when a great mass of humanity will find itself plunged from the brink of poverty, where they now perch, into the abyss of unemployment. The crisis of Japanese history lies in the future. Education is the panacea on which Japan is counting, and so scholarship is as vital as life today in Japan. There is also a great hope in the friendly intercourse of foreign nations. Perhaps that was one reason why we were invited to Japan, to be future ambassadors of good will to them.

Constructive Spring Football

The first rule in my philosophy of sport has been: Play as hard as possible in every way, to win under the rules. Preparation, detailed all-around preparation, is the first prerequisite to winning.

SEVENTY per cent of the representative colleges of all sizes in this country conduct spring football practice. Several years ago the fact that this practice was severely questioned in certain quarters as part of the so-called overemphasis on football turned special thought towards it.

As Chairman of a Committee of Five, it was my privilege to question the football world concerning it.

The results of this inquiry developed the fact that there exists a great difference of opinion as to the place and values of spring football training. The net result, however, was that a majority of those who should know felt that a properly organized and conducted spring practice has a real place in the general athletic scheme of things, particularly in the larger colleges.

As a football coach I have had personal experience with eighteen years of spring practices of varying intensity, but all along approximately the same line. I feel that these sessions have helped win games and have been of value to the individuals who have taken part.

The first rule in my philosophy of sport has been: Play as hard as possible in every way to win, under the rules. Preparation, detailed all-around preparation, is the first prerequisite to winning. Football today is too complicated in its technical detail to be learned during the short fall season alone. The seemingly short fall months, as every coach knows, develop annually into the familiar race against time. There is little chance for meditation and "soaking in" or even full discussion. The immediate needs of team and individual must be met, with respect to the whirl of changing opponents.

As long as spring football is not conducted against a rule, against the best interests of the player, or against the general athletic welfare of the college, it certainly has a real place in the preparation for normal winning. The fact that colleges have increasingly insisted on all-year coaches has auto-

By Dr. J. W. Wilce

matically lengthened out the between season football interest and practice. The presence of the all-year coach suggests the broader physical education scheme. We usually have less intensive out of season football in such a scheme, but more of it. The more of it comes in the inclusion of elements of football and touch football as well as real football in physical education, formal coaching courses, and intramural activities. These usually contribute to the intercollegiate winning system without seeming to do so from

education seems to some to make less necessary the old intensive daily fall-like winter and spring practices.

We have on one hand examples of recreative spring practice. On the other hand we have the tremendously intense, knock-down and drag-out, survival-of-the-fittest type, characterized by almost daily full speed scrimmage and games.

I believe in neither extreme. In my mind the criticism has been mainly against prolonging fall type practice of almost daily intensive nature. A certain amount of this type of practice is desirable certainly from the coaches' standpoint.

Advantages and Aims of Spring Practice

As pressure to win becomes greater and greater, except in certain very exceptional circles, the main object of spring practice is of course to win more games.

Some few claim that relatively heavy spring practice does not do so much good as is claimed in this respect. The average coach knows that from the standpoint of winning and from his personal standpoint it does help, when not overdone. The question of advantage to players is another thing. I believe with the majority of coaches

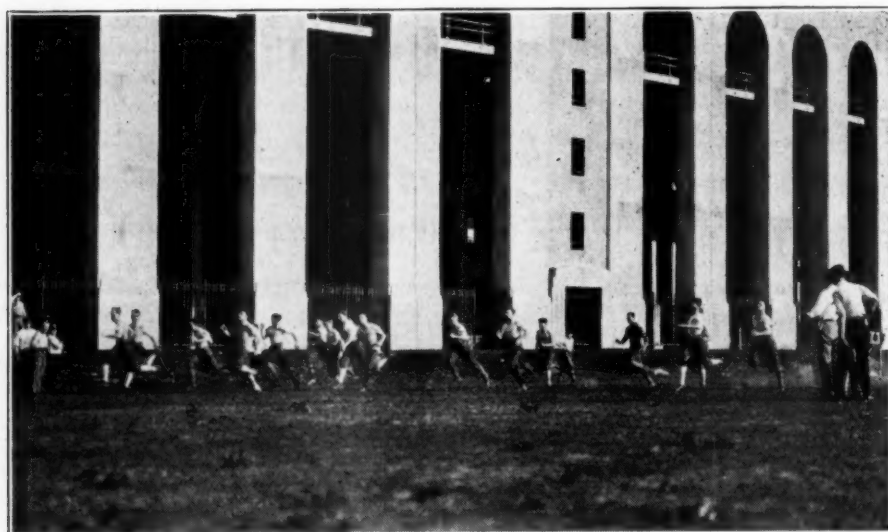
Recommendations of the Committee of Five Concerning Spring Football

1. *In the interest of the best use of men and of lessening time spent in the fall, let a period of not to exceed three weeks' spring practice be considered a legitimate part of college athletic sport.*
2. *True intramural football should not be discouraged so long as it comes at a time when the sport is naturally indicated by climatic conditions.*
3. *Modified football should be considered a legitimate part of any comprehensive physical education program.*
4. *More men should take part in spring practice.*

the outside. In the opinions of many these are certainly worthwhile activities instead of elements of overemphasis. Many institutions and coaches have given specialized instruction between seasons to the various football groupings. The end group, line group, backfield group, kicking group, center group, and, very commonly, the quarterback group are met as units by the head coach or group coaches. Such instruction has been commonly given in the off months of northern football—December and January. The presence of normal football coaching courses and "football-like" physical



Dr. J. W. Wilce



Spring Tournament—100 Yard Dash

that it may be conducted so as to be made of distinct personal advantage to the players.

It was interesting to check with coaches and directors on their ideas as to the advantages of spring practice. The majority naively and naturally did not stress it primarily as an attempt to win, but suggested that spring football is one form of vigorous physical education that keeps men in condition in the spring of the year, and that it serves as proper exercise and recreation at that time. One of the big objections to spring football has been that it kept candidates from going out for the track or baseball teams. The majority of coaches mentioned a very obvious point that some men don't like track and some can't play baseball, so spring football gives this type of man particularly a legitimate outlet for his physical energies. An interesting testimony to one value of sport was given by the man who said he conducted spring football "to keep men out of trouble in the spring." It is student testimony that in the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to—things other than football. Several coaches mentioned the fact that spring football is the only type of intramural football practical in the average college.

From the very practical standpoint, the greatest advantage in spring football was seen as the opportunity for experimental coaching. It is a time when new ideas, new formations and plays, new defenses and the changes in the football rules may be more leisurely tried. One coach claims that spring practice is essential to enable men to learn the new, complicated football game. A good many stressed the importance of spring football as the time for the teaching of fundamentals.

The next greatest weight of opinion

seemed to be that it afforded the opportunity for developing individual ability and special technique, and that it made possible a degree of individual instruction which was not possible in the fall. One of the big advantages seems to me to be the opportunity for the coach to become personally acquainted with the men, and for the men of every grade to have contact with the varsity coaches.

It serves as an opportunity to weed out candidates, to give everybody a chance and then pick the squad. This picking of the squad in the spring, however, pre-supposes the fall type of spring football practice. Another advantage is that it theoretically lessens intensive pressure during the season. It should save the time of the players in the fall by developing the mutual coach-player insights, usually developed in extra evening skull practice. It allows the coach to do some real teaching. It keeps men thinking football throughout the year, although many question the desirability of this. It increases the interest in the game. It helps prepare men for coaching. Several urge that spring practice improves scholarship, and several advance the idea that it serves as worthwhile recreation.

Clearly the advantages urged by the varying viewpoints paint a picture as to the different types of spring practice indulged. What type shall we use?

Types of Spring Practice

If we are thrusting all hypocrisy to one side and frankly admitting that we are out to win regardless of a logical balance in sport, and if we are attempting to produce only "super-footballers" who in turn may become the most highly specialized coaches, we will have everybody out and put in a driving four to six weeks period.

We will conduct this largely as we would conduct a fall football practice. It will be simply an intensive, efficient, elimination contest for membership on next fall's team. We will say, "If any of you candidates for the football team want to go out for another sport, do so at your own risk. If you want to have the best chance for the football team, come out now and let the other sports go, or else be greatly handicapped." No doubt this type is that which forced a number of coaches to say, "We have to conduct an intensive spring practice to meet the competition of our great rivals who do it." Clearly such practice allows of little recreation and in my way of thinking is the type of football practice which has up until recently been much criticized, particularly by the orthodox faculty group.

The other extreme is simply a football course consisting of lecture and laboratory type, of normal teaching activity.

In between these two comes the type of spring practice which is a combination of an intensive team try out and lectures, but with a semi-recreational spirit pervading all. This type of practice will be guided by the feeling that we will do everything we logically can to improve our football knowledge, to try out our men and to make general football progress without creating the feeling that this is the most important thing on the college schedule at the time. We will have the stimulus of competition in the various elements of football activity included as a climax to the season's work in the form of a spring football tournament. After the football tournament we can even have a game or two between equally divided teams under the regular rules of the game. We ordinarily will either shorten the quarters for this game or substitute and re-substitute so that the fall driving is not necessary in the same degree in the summer. The next stage of intensity of coaching would be to pick the first team as spring practice had developed it and let the next best team play against it.

A combination of the lecture, quiz, theory and laboratory course followed by a driving competitive practice at the time the weather is appropriate would be ideal from the winning and coaching standpoint. Except in institutions whose coaching courses are highly developed, this combination is not practical under present conditions of college organization and multiple activity. From the standpoint of the best pre-war, educational athletic standard, such practice seems extreme. In institutions which are training men for a life work of coach-

ing as a policy, the last mentioned degree of spring practice seems correct.

The Weather Element

As every coach knows, the weather element enters very materially into football experience and achievement. Many remember the football season of 1927 during which there was relatively less true football weather with a fall snap in the atmosphere than there had been for many seasons. It was of great interest to me to learn that many Southern coaches consider the period from January through March the period of their best all-around football weather. Throughout the zone of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the time of best temperature for between season practice usually comes from late February until early April.

One of the leading football coaches insists that he prefers February with a semi-winter condition for his between season practice because of the stimulating effect of the weather upon the players. Clearly the spring practice activity of any institution will be determined partly by the weather element, as well as by local institutional conditions. It is certainly plain to all that hot weather spring practice is seldom satisfactory except as an opportunity for the development of individual technique, the coach's acquaintance with the squad and better acquaintance among squad members. As a matter of fact, some men may be pretty much misjudged as to their football ability in the hotter times of the spring of the year.

The coming of the huge field house modifies greatly winter and spring practice opportunities in many instances. The tremendous advantage of a field house for winter development of football men not interested in other sports and for the development of green material is obvious.

Spring Practice Activity

The general facts of spring practice activity all over the country are that the colleges averaged between five and ten lecture periods, between twenty and twenty-five days of field practice and seven to eight scrimmage sessions. The games played by the universities totaled 123. This is considerable competitive activity. The majority of the institutions that played at all, played one or two games, but two played six games, one eight games and one nine games. These games were for the large part intramural or intersquad in nature.

There seems to be, particularly in those parts of the country where mild winter weather makes possible proper individual conditioning and team de-

velopment, a growing tendency toward regular intercollegiate games in the spring. Naturally this is easier in the South than in the North. The more vigorous climate of the North prevents such development in the absence of a complete field house with space and time given to football as well as to other sports.

The colleges of the country averaged around forty periods of spring and winter practice, or between season practice, with an average of sixty men taking part. The squads were rather well divided with freshman varsity men predominating. A typical division follows: Regular varsity 13; scrub varsity 13; freshman varsity 18; freshman squad 8; others 8. Approximately seven thousand men participated last spring.

Recommendations of the Committee

The recommendations concerning spring football which were made by a representative committee and which, I believe, state very well the conservative attitude of the country at present toward spring football follow:

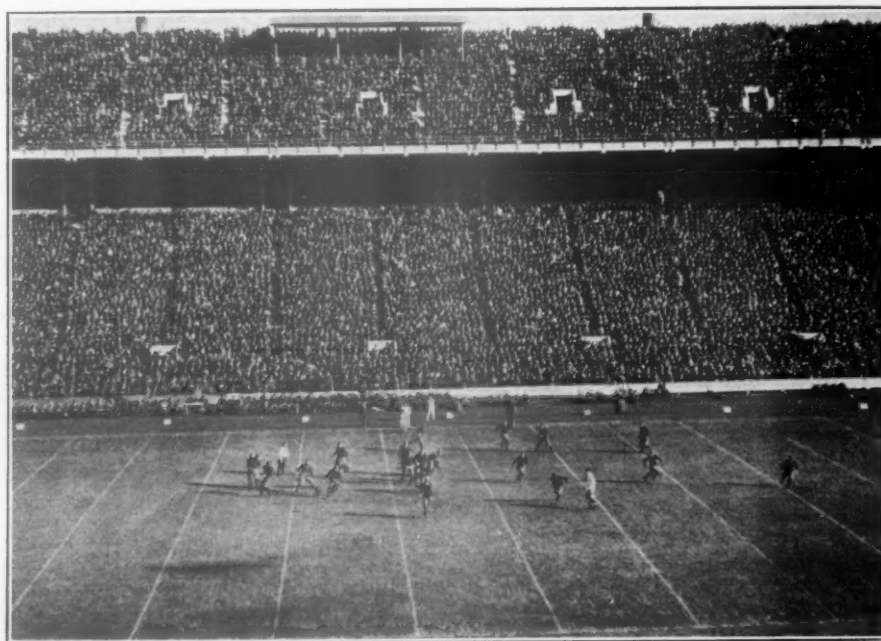
1. In the interest of the best use of men and of lessening time spent in the fall, let a period of not to exceed three week's spring practice be considered a legitimate part of college athletic sport.
2. True intramural football should not be discouraged so long as it comes at a time when the sport is naturally indicated by climatic conditions.
3. Modified football should be considered a legitimate part of any comprehensive physical education program.
4. More men should take part in spring practice.

In general, if a boy's football is to be part of a boy's preparation for the football coaching profession, it is conducted on one level, and if it is to be a general part of his education and preparation for other types of life, it should be conducted on another level.

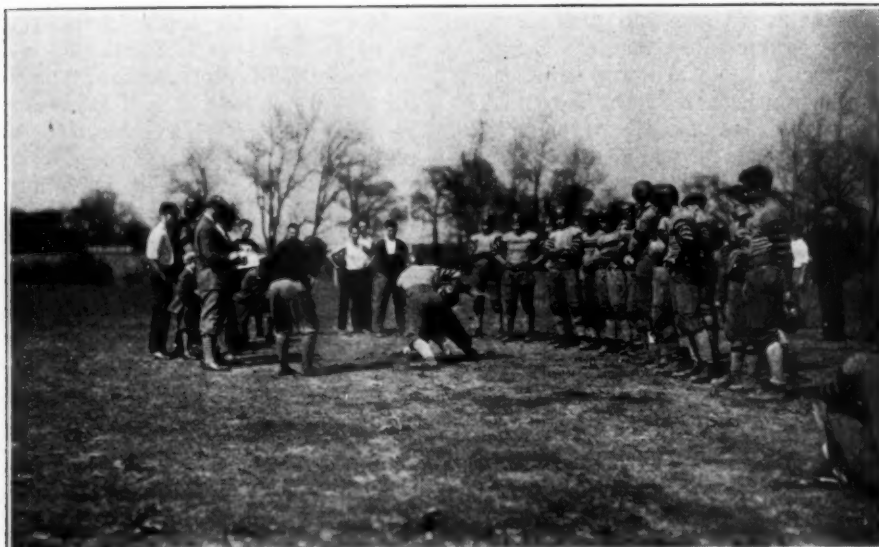
One Spring Practice Experience

In my experience at Ohio State University in the absence of a field house, we have conducted spring football on the following basis. We have had ten one-hour periods of winter practice held three times a week in February and early March under the open portion of the stadium. This is restricted with few exceptions to inexperienced men and freshmen of the second string and below. It is semi-recreative in nature with the exception of a tryout in fundamentals. Physical education credit is given and from the intercollegiate standpoint we have hoped to do nothing other than get a better line on three or four good men and maintain interest for the reserve squad. It has been our attempt to get the better freshmen players into boxing, sprinting, basketball or handball during this winter period. Some coaches think that track is the best activity for football men in the spring. I believe it is for certain individuals.

There is no attempt made to get the varsity football players who would not normally do so to enroll in the principles of football course which is conducted during the winter quarter. The fact that courses of this kind have been given primarily for certain high school teams in past years with credit has been one of the explanations for



An Ohio State-Michigan Game



The Spring Tournament—Blocking

their success. This idea and that of giving them football instead of so-called "regular physical education work" very nearly throughout the year obviously is of advantage from the competitive intercollegiate or interscholastic standpoint. Of course, the coach or the physical director from the purely practical football standpoint needs only to guard against having any individual go stale on the job or get sick of football or receive injury in some of the tougher workouts.

We have had no real work at Ohio State in March. The reason is that the examinations and the competition of the climax of the fraternity basketball and intramural indoor meet, which I established sixteen years ago, is too strong. I am not questioning but am simply observing that intensive fraternity competition does compete in a large institution with "out of season" sport.

Our spring period has been three weeks of regular work, daily except Saturday, during late March and early April. This has been of the modified varsity practice nature. To so many boys Saturday is the day to make a little money, take a little real relaxation or catch up in some work. For these reasons we have not had workouts on spring Saturday's for years. Men are not required to be on the field before a quarter to five and are excused between five-thirty and a quarter to six. If the weather is very hot, work is modified, scrimmage is eliminated and the speed is eased off. Our aim has been to analyze the men, to develop a terminology which will be mutually understood, to estimate as far as possible individual ability, to give workouts to potential kickers, passers and receivers, and to develop as far as possible individual

ball handling, starting, correct position and general blocking. After we have developed a tackling terminology, we follow by a good dummy and scrimmage experience. We try to work out as far as practicable the forward pass defense ability of the men, as we find the average candidate is usually very weak in this respect. The periods are usually divided into fifteen minutes of individual instruction in the line, backfield and end groups and forty-five minutes of team play, including an acquaintance with the varsity signal system. Normal, developmental and teaching scrim-

mage is usually held three times a week. There are usually about four highest speed, driving, "acid testing" scrimmages in the last two weeks of practice.

The spring football tournament usually ends up the practice. After the annual spring practice, game scrimmage is held between the teams picked for relatively equal strength.

Our Successful Spring Football Tournament

This spring practice tournament has been a source of interest to Ohio State players for seventeen years. We give medium priced gold, silver, and bronze plaques to winners of the first three places, and ribbons to the first five in each individual event. Greater interest would be aroused in this field as well as in track by the giving of richer awards in the forms of cups, watches, or other prizes of considerable value. We have usually gone on the laurel wreath idea, which seems to be becoming somewhat passé in college football circles. We have probably reached the "gold watch stage" for the winners in the spring practice events, if we are to keep pace with the developments in the field of track. Even though this may offend the sense of the appropriateness of some of those who still hold a relative educational viewpoint, it is nevertheless practical and modern under present day conditions. Several institutions have alumni awards of varying value

EVENTS AND SCORING SYSTEM SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SPRING FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY April 23, 24, 1928—4:30 P. M. East Practice Field—Ohio Stadium

	Points
1. Punting—distance, accuracy	220
2. Drop or place kicking (choose partners to hold ball)	200
3. Forward pass—(a) distance; (b) accuracy in long and short passing	180
4. (a) For backs carrying ball: 100 yard dash, or (b) For linemen carrying ball: 60 yard dash	100
5. (a) Blocking, linemen; or, (b) Blocking, backfield men and ends	200
6. Tackling	100

Points awarded in actual meet competition	1,000
Attendance at practice	400
General attitude and ability and improvement shown	100

Total points counted for All-Around Championship Plaques

7. Special events—No points awarded:

Kick-off
Open field running
Center passing

PRIZES

Trophy plaques will be awarded the winners of the first three places in actual tournament competition. Special ribbons will be awarded the winners of the first five places in each

event, including special events.

The tournament will be open to any football man in the University whether he has been in attendance at spring practice or not.

J. W. WILCE.

for players judged by the coach to have made the best all-around record in spring football. Many spring kicking trophies are also in circulation.

Star sophomores have usually been the winners in our spring tournaments, because I have allowed a man to compete in only one such tournament. Not all of the winners have become the stars on the football team the following fall. However, 100% of those who have returned have won their letter in the fall and have for the most part been truly valuable members of teams. This tournament is a method of discovering and measuring special and all-around football ability. It does not reveal the true inside of practical fighting football fiber. This usually comes out only in scrimmage and sometimes only in games. In spite of this lack, the tournament has been stimulating to the players and revealing to the coach.

So many coaches have asked me in the past for the details of my own tournament that I am including them here at this time. Fifty-five men competed in our spring tournament of 1928.

The above scoring system was arranged with 1,000 points as a perfect total for the regular events. In early years the points were in tens and tenths, but the hundreds seem more satisfactory. Everyone is required to take part in a full quota of events.

Punting

Since one of the main objectives of the early spring practices is the development of punters and scoring kickers, more points are given for these events than for the others.

Punting is scored by awarding ten points for each yard over twenty-eight in average distance of three kicks. In order that distance alone might not be in the mind of the kicker, thirty points are awarded for accuracy, ten for each kick. For this purpose the field is roughly divided into three longitudinal zones by placing two hurdles on the thirty yard line at approximate proper distance apart. The player kicks from between the goal posts. Thirty points are awarded for technique, including speed in getting kick away and kicking form. We might consider adding some feature to reward height of kick and timing, but that is a future possibility.

The winner averaged forty-seven yards last year, scoring 224 out of 220 points. An average of fifty yards would give a perfect score without technique and accuracy as added awards.

It is clear that one punting contest for distance alone, and one for dis-

tance, accuracy and technique would add to distance punting records.

Drop or Place Kicking

In this event we establish six stations and have a judge for each station. The first series of three stations is fifteen yards from the goal posts and the second series is thirty yards. In each case the center station is on a line with the middle of the goal posts. The right and left stations are ten yards from the respective side lines. The top of the scoring sheet below conveys the scoring system.

We grade the more difficult kicks higher. Two kicks are given from the easiest station center at fifteen yards. As is seen from the above grading a player gets some points even if he misses the goal. For example, Nesser barely missed one center kick at fifteen yards and the left kick at thirty yards. The kicks were both beautiful efforts in perfect form. He was given fifteen out of twenty points and thirty-seven out of forty in the two trials.

I can hear the "win or to hell with him" boys yelling that a goal kick is worth nothing except when it scores. This is certainly true. When I hold my tournament for the few highly specialized kickers, no kicking that doesn't score will be recognized. In this type of relatively intramural grade tournament, however, about seventy-five per cent have never had enough kicking experience to justify the name. These men need encouragement and that is the reason for this scoring system. When the coach is thinking of nothing except the development of his first team the above system wastes time, insofar as it gives kickers of all degrees of ability a chance.

It would be better to have the five best kickers compete against each other under the "forget everything but the first team" system.

Forward Passing

Distance and accuracy:

The distance phase of this event is conducted in the obvious fashion. Each candidate steps up and makes three

passes from the goal line for distance alone. Judges do not measure as in the field events in track, but estimate the distances on a five yard lined regulation field. Five points are given for each yard over twenty. A man can receive the perfect score of 180 points by averaging 56 yards in three throws.

The accuracy test involves another operation. The line of passers is formed parallel with the sideline starting back of the forty yard line. A group of pass receivers is stationed on the sideline and each receiver starts from a similar point. Receivers run full speed at an angle across field towards the center of the goal posts. The pass is made to be received at any point more than 15 yards beyond passer. Each perfect pass is awarded thirty points. Accuracy is perfect when ball is thrown into receiver's hands approximately seven feet above ground with receiver still in regular stride toward the goal line. If the receiver fumbles the passer is not penalized.

Degree of accuracy is graded more appropriately in this event than in the scoring kick.

These figures are given to illustrate points. Nesser, who ranked fifth, made a perfect passing accuracy record in the tournament, proving that such a thing is possible. Horn, who won second, is an excellent passer, one of the longest and most accurate on last fall's squad. Naturally he excelled the perfect 180 and would have done so by a wider margin if he had been allowed, as every one should be, where time permits, a few practice throws. Holman, our regular, splendid middle distance passer, who in the Princeton game completed six passes in succession between ten and twenty yards beyond the line of scrimmage, averaged thirty-six yards as contrasted with Horn's forty-nine in the tournament. Horn was given a couple of special long passing plays and in the last few seconds of the 1928 Illinois-Ohio State game completed one

(Continued on page 16)

Name	Place Kicking Fifteen Yards				Thirty Yards				T'l.
	Center	Center	Left	Right	Center	Left	Right		
Possible points	20	20	30	20	30	40	40		
Nesser (P. K.)	20	15	30	20	30	37	40	192	

Forward Passing						
Place	Name	Distances	Average	Distance Points	Accuracy Points	Total
2.	Horn	50-49-48	49	145	15-30	190
3.	McClure	45-45-46	45 1/3	126.6	25-25	176.6
4.	Fesler (All Amer. End)	44-46-47	45 1/2	127.5	25-20	172.5
5.	Nesser	42-40-44	42	110	30-30	170

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Athletics and the Student Body

DR. KNIGHT DUNLAP of the Johns Hopkins University speaking before the convention of the American Physical Education Association suggested that the "abolition of intercollegiate athletics would be an unmixed blessing." He is further quoted as saying, "that the mechanical team work into which members of squads are bullied and pushed by a gang of coaches has any greater social value than the team work of the gang of slaves who raised the obelisks of Egypt under the whips of their drivers or that of a gang of section hands on the railway under its foreman remains to be proved. It may be so but it is not to be credited on mere assertion. Much more of a case could be made out for the claim that such training predisposes to the acceptance of possibly a gang rule in politics. But I should not even accept that."

It is encouraging to know that not many educators share Dr. Dunlap's opinions. There are good coaches and bad coaches. Fortunately the good ones are in the majority. Usually those who are not properly qualified to train young men do not long remain in the employ of responsible and respected schools and colleges. If a high school principal or a college president employs the type of coach that conforms to Dr. Dunlap's estimate of athletic coaches in general, then that executive has been grossly derelict in performing the duties of his office.

There was a time when the same statements that Dr. Dunlap has recently made were commonly heard in meetings of college educators and college physical directors. So seldom are talks of this sort broadcast these days that when one of the old time attacks is made on college athletics it excites but little attention.

The North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges

THE presidents and officers of the colleges that compose the North Central Association have recently manifested marked interest in matters pertaining to the administration of college athletics. This is encouraging because it indicates that the university and college executives realize that athletics have a place in the educational field. In the majority of our

schools and colleges the athletic coaches and directors are members of the academic faculties and the educational content of athletics is appreciated.

From a standpoint of intercollegiate athletics it is encouraging to know not only that the educators believe that there are educational values in properly conducted athletics, but, further, they are willing to assume the responsibility of seeing that college athletics are properly conducted.

Athletics are not moral any more than books or education or science. The reading of a great many books will do the reader more harm than good. The value of some experiences and some training which may be properly classified under the heading of education is doubtful. Athletics are rich in educational potentialities if they are properly used and they are pregnant with trouble if their uses are abused. Intercollegiate and interscholastic athletics have prospered very largely because they have been sponsored by men of ideals. Our history of amateur athletics shows that the sports which have been developed by organizations that have not considered the promotion of athletics to be their prime function have grown in public esteem, while the sports which have been sponsored by less permanent organizations that were created primarily for the purpose of promoting athletics have not made such satisfactory progress.

In the light of these things we may deduce these conclusions: First, that school and college athletics have assumed their present important position in the nation's life because they have been administered by men who saw in them educational values, men who did not conduct athletics for selfish or mercenary motives; second, so long as our educators consider that athletics have a place in the pedagogical scheme and are willing to assume the responsibility of sponsoring and encouraging sports, just so long will school and college athletics prosper.

Speaking, then, from the standpoint of amateur athletics, the men who have the best interests of sports at heart may rejoice that our games are in good hands, which means that school and college athletics will continue to improve and prosper.

The A. A. U. and the Colleges

FOR forty years the A. A. U. has claimed jurisdiction over most of the amateur athletics of the country. Former administrations have claimed that this jurisdiction included the schools and colleges insofar as the educational institutions administer the sports over which the A. A. U. claims jurisdiction. The present A. A. U. administration has announced that its jurisdiction extends only to members of that organization.

The A. A. U. claims to be a sports governing body with power to exercise supreme control over seventeen sports. The new administration of the A. A. U. has stated that the Amateur Athletic Union is a governing body only over the activities promoted by its own organization. This being true, the A. A. U. is a governing body over its participants. The colleges constitute a governing body over their athletic activities. The high schools have perfected a governing body for their activities. This is as it should be.

Past officers of the A. A. U. have held that if a college or union wishes to compete with a club that is a member of the A. A. U., the college athletes must join the A. A. U. for a period of twelve months. The present officers of the A. A. U. have ruled that they will accept the certification of bona fide responsible colleges as to the amateur status of the college athletes who may compete against athletes that are registered in the A. A. U.

This is the substance of the agreements which have come out of the various conferences between some of the representatives of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the officers of the Amateur Athletic Union. Mr. Avery Brundage, President of the A. A. U., has a broad and sympathetic attitude toward college athletics and deserves the thanks of sportsmen both in college and out of college for his vision and sense of fair play.

Conditions have changed tremendously since the days when Mr. Brundage's predecessors originated the A. A. U. and he has taken cognizance of those changes.

In the past the star athletes who have been registered in the A. A. U. have for the most part been school, college, and Y. M. C. A. men. In the future if the A. A. U. is capable of developing the loosely organized athletics of the nation the star athletes in that organization will be those who have received their training in the clubs, factories and the stores. There is a great opportunity for the A. A. U. to serve this country by developing and supervising the unorganized athletics. The schools, colleges and other highly organized groups do not need the assistance of an outside organization and will continue to administer their own activities. The A. A. U. probably will some day extend the same recognition to the other groups that it has already given to the United States Army, the United States Navy and the American colleges.

Educational Tours

WITHIN the last twelve months, a team from the University of Illinois played baseball in the Orient; a football team from Stanford University, California, played the Army in New York; another football team from Atlanta, Georgia, played the University of California on the Pacific Coast; a basketball team from the University of Pittsburgh toured the Middle West; and a Northwestern University swimming team from Evanston, Illinois, churned the water of the pools as far west as the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Finn's interesting description of his trip to Japan with the University of Illinois baseball team suggests the thought that a great many school and college athletes have added to their educational experience by virtue of the fact that they have been members of athletic teams.

Thirty or forty years ago high school athletic teams and most of the college teams played limited schedules with teams from nearby institutions. They usually traveled by horse and buggy or in a horse-drawn bus. A trip to a town but ten miles away consumed several hours on the road. Today an athletic team in the same time can make a trip one hundred miles or more in length, and in a few years our teams will

travel half across the continent in air ships and return the same day or night. When that time comes, what is considered to be a long trip now will be thought of as a short trip then.

It may be that the school boys of the eighties and nineties who did not have the chance of visiting other schools and cities as members of athletic teams studied more assiduously than do the boys of their children's generation who make a number of athletic trips each year, but this has never been proved.

Thousands of American boys and girls travel each summer to Europe, thus broadening their experience in a manner approved by their instructors. One hundred and fifty Australian boys have spent the winter visiting some of our American cities. Not many of our young school and college athletes will be permitted to visit Australia, but some of them will have a chance to see just about the same sights in the United States the Australian boys have seen because they will be members of athletic teams that play outside their own immediate sections.

While it is true that the young people of this age have gained much by travel in connection with athletic contests, the fact remains that we have not as yet made the most of the athletic trips in the way of helping the students who play on the teams, as well as those who accompany them, to use their time when away from home to the best advantage. By way of illustration of what might be done, let us assume that the football teams of the University of Illinois and the University of Chicago are to meet on Stagg Field. Several thousand Illinois students accompany the team to Chicago. It would be comparatively easy to arrange a schedule so that those who are in the College of Journalism might visit in a body one of the newspaper plants. The students in animal husbandry might visit the stock yards. Others with guides might visit the Field Museum or the Art Institute. Nearly every town and city in America has something of interest and value to offer visitors.

Perhaps we have not fully appreciated the fact that several million young Americans each year on their athletic trips have broadened their educational experience. Perhaps also we will some time make greater use of student travel in connection with school and college contests by showing these students how they may get the most out of their trips.

Improved Records

THE swimming and track meets that have so far been held have witnessed the breaking of many records. It is safe to state that this year's athletes are superior to those who represented their institutions last year.

Last year many records were broken in the N. C. A. A. track meet, a meet which was the best one ever held at the English distances. How many new records will be made on June 8 only time will tell, but, with favorable weather conditions, it may be predicted that some of the men will run faster, vault higher or throw the weights farther than preceding athletes have done. The National Collegiate Swimming Meet in St. Louis brought out another crop of record breakers.

(Continued from page 13)

for his tournament average of approximately forty-nine yards.

I believe the passing accuracy test should include at least three trials with an extra thirty points given for accuracy and subtracted from distance, unless the aim is to develop an accurate distance passer.

A daily pre-practice, graded passing test during the regular season would of course be more suggestive and valuable, particularly if the passers could be subjected to the rushing pressure which they will encounter in games.

Passing accuracy may be developed in a more formal and less practical way by developing the contest around the "hole in the canvas" arrangement. The canvas is three feet high and the width of the goal post. It is suspended on the cross-bar. Three holes, a foot and a half in diameter, are cut equally distant in the canvas. Players develop considerable interest in shooting at these holes at varying distances and angles. I believe the moving target to be the better method.

Hundred Yard Dash for Backs Carrying Ball

This event is conducted with one player running the length of the field by himself against time.

Eleven and eight-tenths seconds is taken as perfect and awarded one hundred points. Five points are subtracted from one hundred for each tenth of a second over this standard, or five points added for each tenth faster than 11.8 seconds.

Varsity backs competing finished as follows:

Place	Name	Time Seconds	Points
1	Holman	11.6	110
2	Horn	11.8	100
*3	Dill	12	90
*3	Nesser	12	90
*3	O'Shaughnessy ..	12	90
(Slowest time)		13.6	10

*(Tie)

Sixty Yard Dash for Linemen

In this event the linemen carry the ball. One hundred points are given for the time of 7.6 seconds, with five points subtracted for each tenth of a second over, and an equal number of points added for each tenth second under this time.

Varsity linemen finished as follows:

Place	Name	Time Seconds	Points
2	Fesler (running as potential center)	7.6	100
*3	Larkins	7.8	90

*3	Reboullet	7.8	90
*3	Beck	7.8	90
6	Griffith	8	80

*(Tie)

Blocking for Linemen

Along with the majority, I have also stressed blocking in spring practice and so have allotted two hundred points for line blocking and elementary defense and the same for the more open backfield blocks. The following point division is made:

1.	Driving shoulder block.....	60
2.	Cross body block.....	60
3.	Open-field-running shoulder, cross body, fly, roll, or flying roll, spirit charge	20
4.	Defense—use of hands, arms, legs, footwork	60

One, three and four are conducted in the bull ring usually one on one; defense usually one on two. Operations are confined to a two yard zone laterally. Open field blocking is usually conducted on "live bait."

My feeling is that defensive tests can be improved and that more points should be awarded for the running open field work.

Back Field Blocking

Two hundred points are involved in this event. Point division follows:

1.	Running Hard Shoulder Block.	60
2.	Flying Roll Block.....	60
3.	Running Cross Body Block....	60
4.	Front Side Flying Block.....	20

The actual distribution among some fine sophomore players follows:

Blocking for Linemen

Place	Name	Driving Shoulder	Cross Body and Leg	Open Field Block	Defense	Total
	Possible Points	60	60	20	60	200
1.	Griffith	58	45	18	50	171
2.	Ferguson	58	30	17	50	155
3.	Fesler	50	50	18	15	133

Backfield Blocking

Place	Name	Running Shoulder	Flying Roll	Running Cross Body	Front Side Flying	Total
	Possible Points	60	60	60	20	200
1.	Horn	60	55	55	20	190
2.	Holman	58	58	46	20	182
3.	Taylor	55	58	48	19	180
4.	Nesser	58	55	44	18	175
Lowest Grade:						120

Tackling

Place	Name	Driving Shoulder Tackle	Cross Body Tackle	Diving Tackling	Total
	Possible Points	40	30	30	100
1.	Holman	38	29	28	95
2.	Fesler	39	29	24	92
3.	Taylor	34	28	27	89
4.	McClure	38	24	27	89

Blocking is judged by the head coach. One or two experienced assistants, standing near may react aloud in some cases on point judgment, but the final judged grade is decided by one man. This does away with any chance of any considerable personal favoritism, or difference in judgment of grades. Naturally the judgment of the same judge is necessary in every case.

These blocks are judged partly on dummy, partly on "live bait."

I have substituted several other blocks at times, but these represent a cross section of essentials. With unlimited time many other blocks of value might be included.

Tackling

This event is usually the grand finale and the last impression the men carry away from their spring workout.

I give it one hundred points only, because tackling is taken for granted as the most important fundamental after ball handling.

The backfield, line and ends combine in this event. The picture of the point division is given in the usual table of results.

Special Non-Scoring Events

Special events have been conducted simply to get a line on the candidates' abilities. They might well be included in a scoring system, but I have not done so. Regular ribbon awards have been given for:

Center Passing
Open Field Running
Kick-off

(Continued on page 47)



The Projector That Made Night Football Possible, That Quadrupled the Gate Receipts and Paid the Whole Cost the First Night.

For years past, gridirons at a long list of great Colleges, North, South, East and West, have been lighted by the Cahill Duplex Projector exclusively. The goodness of those illuminations on practice fields has now led to the playing of actual games at night for spectators.

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High School Basketball Tournaments

Styles of play used by teams at the 1929 National and Indiana State tournaments analyzed by Nels Norgren and Pat Page

The National Interscholastic

By N. H. Norgren

Coach of Basketball, University of Chicago

FORTY high school basketball teams, champions or second place winners, representing thirty-three states competed in the Eleventh Annual National Tournament sponsored by the University of Chicago. With the exception of the Pacific Coast states, California, Oregon and Washington, each section of the country was represented by at least one team. The play of the teams was excellent in all respects and, in general, there was a greater similarity in offensive and defensive plans used by the contestants than was apparent in any of the previous tournaments. The outstanding feature was the decided development of the careful and efficient handling and passing of the ball by individuals. As a result of this development the offensive teamwork was improved considerably over that of other years.

Most of the teams used the set five man, zone defense. Since the zone defense is a blockade which is difficult to penetrate with the ball unless certain tactics are employed, it was only natural that there developed a greater similarity in offensive strategy. Due to the general use of the zone defense which necessitated the use of certain tactics and maneuvers by the offensive team the 1929 tournament did not furnish the startling "up-sets" which marked the 1928 meet. In my article for the May, 1928, *ATHLETIC JOURNAL* I wrote that the problem for the teams which were defeated in games that were termed "up-sets" seemed to be one of encountering methods of defense which they had little or no game experience in meeting rather than a change in the offensive play of their opponents. The defensive play of that meet brought out three main plans: the man-to-man defense over the entire court; the set five-man, man-to-man employment; and the set five-man zone employment. There was also one other plan in which the players placed a "sleeper" under their own basket with four players in their defensive half of the floor.

In the 1928 games the champions,

Ashland, Kentucky, defended with the set five-man, zone employment plan, and in the championship game with Canton, Illinois, did not have a single foul called on them. As a result of this remarkable achievement the majority of the teams this year used the zone defense. The other plan used was the set five-man, man-to-man defense.

Apparently the zone defense was used generally in all parts of the country, particularly in the south and west, for all of the teams proved themselves more than ordinarily adept in handling and passing the ball, for fair shots, inside of the defense. The definite, well executed offensive technique employed by the various teams to circumvent the zone blockade showed that the players had had sufficient game experience to proceed systematically and assuredly.

The first objective of most of the teams when securing possession of the ball was a swift dash down the court for a close shot at the basket before the opponents could form their blockade. Failing in this, the procedure was to bring the ball up to the front line of the defense where a deliberate attack would be made for a short shot at the basket. The ball was passed from one side of the court to the other in an attempt to get the ball to a free team mate at the side of the court, inside of the free throw line extended, where a shot might be made, or a pass made to another team mate sneaking under the basket behind the opposing guards. Often times the ball would be maneuvered outside of the front line of the defense in an endeavor to pass it to a team mate standing on or about the free throw line who would then pass it to a team mate opposite him at the side of the court. This man would either shoot for the basket or attempt a dribble in to the basket. If he were blocked in either attempt he would pass the ball out to his guard. If in the process of the maneuvering the front line of the defense were forced back to the free throw line, the man with the ball might attempt a shot at the basket over their heads.

Other teams played a more deliberate game and seldom took the advantage for a fast break, preferring to take their chances always with deliberate team play.

The writer was especially impressed with the ability of individuals in handling and passing the ball. Practically every team had two or three players who could be depended upon to handle the ball successfully. The cool, clever manner with which the players, when blocked on a chance for a shot at the basket, withheld the shot, and with the use of a pivot passed the ball to their team mates in or out of the defense, was a pretty play to watch.

By the process of elimination Athens, Texas, and Classen High of Oklahoma City finally arrived unscathed by defeat in the tournament to battle for the championship of the United States. Athens defeated Cleveland, Tennessee; Central, Oklahoma City; Naugatuck, Conn.; College Grove, Tenn.; and Jackson, Mich., by a margin of nine or more points a game. Classen encountered Monticello, Miss.; Granite, Salt Lake City, Utah; Ashland, Kentucky; Warren, Ark.; and Joes, Colorado. Two of these teams, Monticello and Ashland, were defeated by a margin of two points each, and Granite was eliminated by a margin of three points.

This final game was probably the most interesting championship contest played in the history of the National Tournament. Athens' strength was more equally distributed in that their superior height gave them an advantage under the defensive basket as well as under the offensive goal. On the other hand, Classen's offensive play functioned more smoothly than did that of Athens. The center jump was practically a stand-off. Both teams used a set five-man defense, man-to-man employment, but Athens placed two men in the front line and three men in the rear line across the floor under the basket. Athens' tight defensive play forced Classen to rely on long shots, which resulted in thrilling baskets. This proved to be the only chance for Classen to make field baskets, for the rangy Athens guards were too strong in getting the ball off the bankboard for the success of Classen's follow-up game.

The close shot game of the Texas boys did not produce results at first, but they persisted in their efforts, and before long their superior height asserted its possibilities. In the third quarter they held Classen to one long

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basket while scoring eleven points mostly on tip-in shots. Both teams scored ten baskets from the field. The fine defensive play of the champions proved to be the deciding factor of the game, for the winners had only one foul called on them, which was converted into the only free throw made by their opponents. Classen had nine fouls declared, from which Athens made five free throws. These free throws played an important part in the 25 to 21 victory.

Third place in the meet was won by Joes, Colorado, by defeating Jackson, Michigan, 21 to 17. The boys from the mountain village of Colorado displayed a clever brand of basket shooting which enabled them to overcome the smooth passing attack of Jackson.

All of the teams which are defeated in the first round of competition compete in the Consolation tournament. In spite of the prominence given to the major tournament the four teams which weather this series have achieved a position which is also one of which to be proud. Brockton, Mass., won the Consolation Championship by defeating Morton, Illinois, by a score of 17 to 10. Columbia, South Carolina, defeated Wheatland, Wyoming, for third place by a score of 40 to 17.

Before the 1929 basketball tournament was well on its way there was considerable comment as to the possibility of discontinuing this colorful event. At the second annual meeting of the National Basketball Coaches' Association, held in Chicago April 4, 5 and 6, it was the consensus that this tournament was, in a sense, a national laboratory through which commendable ideas of basketball play and sportsmanship were displayed for the development of the game throughout the country. Certain it is that there has been a decided improvement and a standardization of technique developed in every section of the country through this meet. There is no doubt that it affords the finest example of true sportsmanship exhibited in this country. This is remarkable when one considers that each of the forty teams competing desires above all else, at the time, to be among the first four winners.

Director A. A. Stagg has announced that the event will be held as usual in the future. In support of this decision Director Stagg is convinced that the basketball tournament and the Stagg track interscholastic, both of which are the largest events of their kind in the country, are nationally beneficial in their influence.

Quoting Director Stagg, "The University of Chicago has not profited

financially in these events because the money received from the basketball tournament has been more than used up in conducting the other interscholastic events." "The teams of the University have not profited unfairly by reason of our holding the meet. Of the 3,000 boys who have competed in the National Tournaments, only two have later played on University of Chicago basketball teams. Of the many thousands who have competed in the Interscholastic Track Meets only a comparatively few have later become members of the University of Chicago teams."

Mr. Stagg in his statement stressed the fact that the University has constantly cooperated with the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations and has been of distinct assistance to it. In many quarters Mr. Stagg is credited with the existence of the Federation, for it was his insistence that only members of the State Associations and the Federation could compete in the interscholastic that was the biggest factor in giving the associations their prestige.

An important feature of the tournament program which is of educational value to the competitors is the industrial tour arranged for the boys during their leisure time. In specified groups so that all may take advantage of the chance to see the city, tours are arranged to take the boys through the plants of Sears, Roebuck & Company, the Union Stock Yards, the Museum of Natural History in Lincoln Park and the Field Museum. This feature has been enjoyed by thousands of boys, many of whom would not otherwise get the opportunity to visit, first hand, the marvels of a great city.

The Indiana State Tournament

By H. O. Page
Indiana University

HAVING a broadcast of the eighteenth annual Indiana State High School Athletic Association basketball tournament is the next best thing to seeing what is perhaps the greatest amateur athletic spectacle in our whole United States.

Basketball in the Hoosier state (center of population) has risen to the top of the world since the War, not only from the standpoint of the spectator but from that of the player as well.

When Frankfort won the championship from Technical High of Indianapolis in the final game of the tour-

nament held in the Capitol City, March 15th and 16th, by a 29 to 23 score, fifteen thousand spectators who packed the Butler Field House went out to celebrate the coronation of the Frankfort Basketball Kings of 1929. In this tournament, last year's finalists, Muncie and Martinsville, who staged a 13 to 12 thriller, had fallen by the wayside in the opening rounds.

Basketball as played in Indiana is a whole year proposition. About 750 communities start out to build a winner. Basket goals are put up in the barnyard and the boys start in the grade schools developing cleverness and physique. The old folks become alert to the fine qualities of the game, and in turn their youngsters are made physically fit. So in the autumn months of October and November thousands of boys have the ambition to "make the team." They are taught the fundamentals of handling the ball and handling the body. December finds them building up the community spirit with their early season games. Then come their January and February league matches with county champions proclaimed, and on March 1st and 2nd this year 770 teams entered in sixty-four sectional tourneys. The following week these sectional winners met in sixteen regional tourneys. These sixteen regional winners came to the state finals at Indianapolis for the two days' meet. The finalists played during these two days four games, each with fifteen minute halves. Down to the last minute in the final game ten youngsters averaging eighteen years of age were going at top speed, still physically fit and mentally alert to the great benefits derived not only from being a modest winner but a good loser.

The science of the game in the state of Indiana has changed somewhat from year to year. The old Franklin wonder teams, champions for three straight years, were noted for their three-man rush on the offensive, running up large scores and making the game very thrilling for the spectators, who always like speed and scoring.

Then followed the defensive tactics, so-called five-man territorial defense. The scoring became a minus quantity with the free throwing and officiating the deciding factor. The individual star was a winner with his dribble. This year's tournament play brought out the fact that the man-for-man defense was a winner over the loose territorial style, while the best offensive was the long shot over the zone defensive or the so-called delayed offensive or scientific stall. As in the past years, the spectators have seen too much of these tactics by the time the final game is played, and a great many

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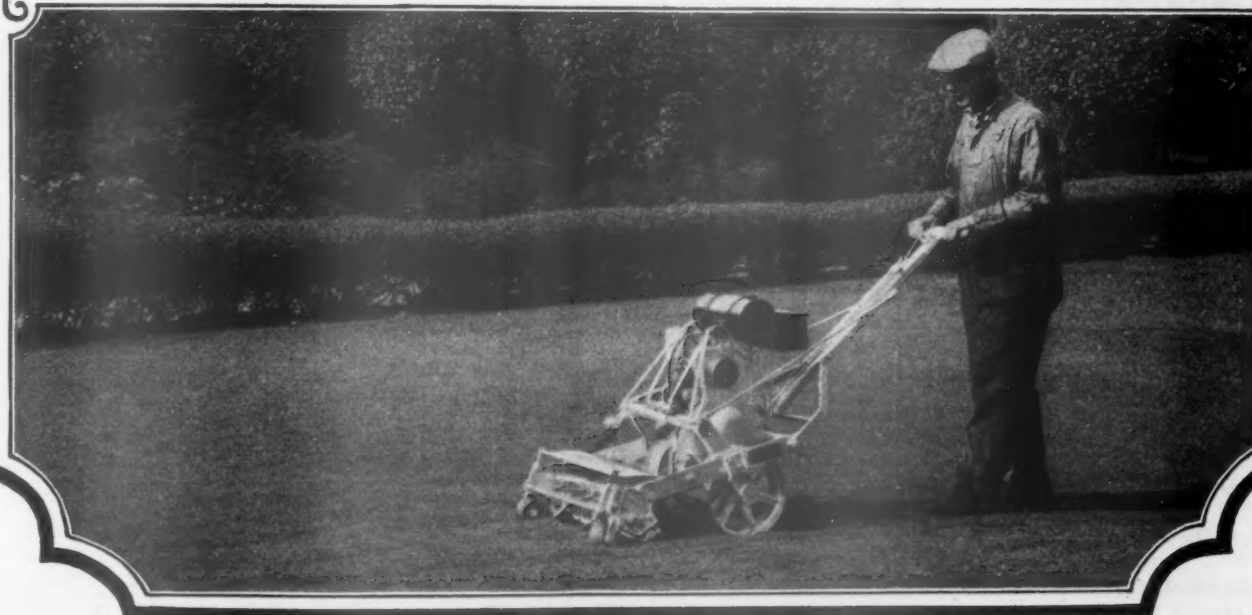
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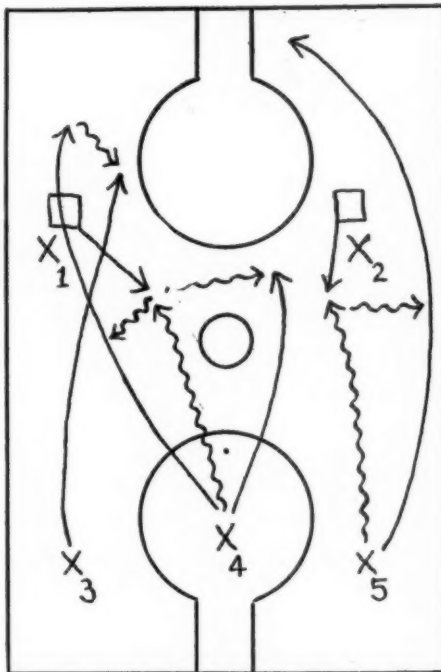
firmly believe that our amateur sport has no place for stalling tactics. Probably it is time for the rules committee to legislate along this line for the benefit of the game, players and the sportsmanship of the spectators.

Tactics of the two finalist teams were characteristic of those of a majority of Hoosier teams. Technical High of Indianapolis, the largest school in the state, was the home city favorite coached by Tim Campbell, who held throughout to one system of play. His machine had average physique, with a tall pivot man in forward territory handling the ball around the free throw circle and using his height on follow-up shots. Working the side lines and into corners were two forwards of medium weight and height, clever pot-shots, taking turns in keeping the basket hot with the push shot from the chest and the fly-away, single-hand, lay-up shot, which is almost impossible to guard. In the final games two clever guards came into the offensive. The ball was worked back out of the corners to these trailing guards, who punched in the baskets by clever dribbling and passing at close range, all five men being around the ball working with caution and with few physical errors. To the Tech floor guard, Emmet Lowrey, went the individual honors of being the most valuable all-round player when he received the Gimbel sportsmanship medal.

The 1929 championship Frankfort team, schooled under Everett Case, was an excellent all-around team, as

their season's record indicates. Their physical make-up and condition were ideal for their game tactics, which proved to be the deciding factor in the final game. Their opponents were

Styles of offensive used in the final games:

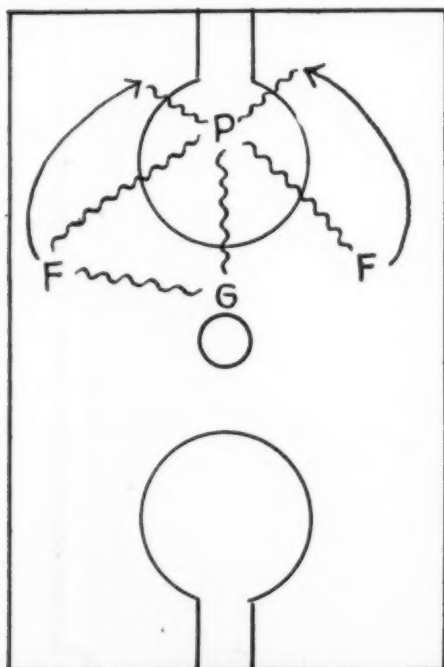


Back Court Offensive, or Delayed Stalling Game

Three men handle the ball in back court until defense comes out to match man-for-man speed and cleverness, if possible, against opposing cleverness

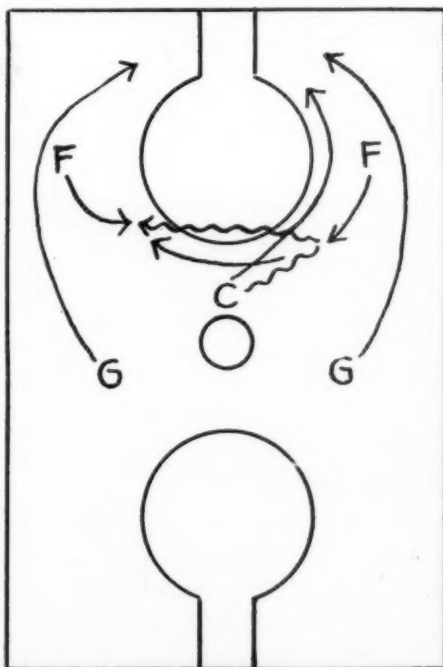
“felt out” with a long shot attack in which energy was conserved. Then followed the typical three-man offensive rush, centered around W. Unroe, a very fine floor worker. With a safe lead came their slow, tantalizing, back court game, which pulled out the defense so that the guards, two rangy drivers, could dribble through for a demoralizing punch. The fact that Tech had tried to match them with a man-for-man defense showed plainly that the team with the floor speed at the finish of each half was the winner.

Statistics on the tournament play show that in the fifteen games played the winning team averaged about 29 points to their opponent's average of 20. Considering the standard size of the floor, 50 by 74, and fifteen minute halves, one might say that the games had ideal offensive and defensive balance from the viewpoint of spectators, coaches, officials and players. The final game figures speak for themselves. Frankfort made eleven field goals to Tech's eight; most of these were made by the guards matched against each other. Tech had ten personal fouls called to Frankfort's nine, each team making seven free throws, which showed an even break in the officiating, which, as we all know, is getting to be a “tough assignment.” The state of Indiana is proud of its High School Athletic Association, including Secretary A. L. Trester and his tournament promoters, proud of its amateur sport officials who handled the games in an



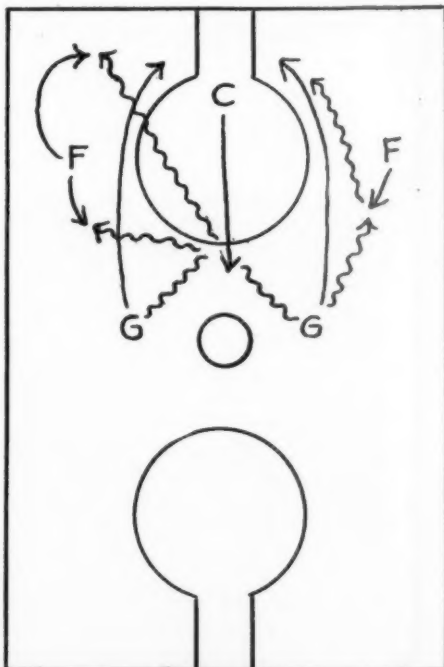
Single Pivot

Tall man around free throw circle—has return pass and follow up



Double Spot

Two clever ball handlers in forward territory. Work triangle system of passing and timing breaks



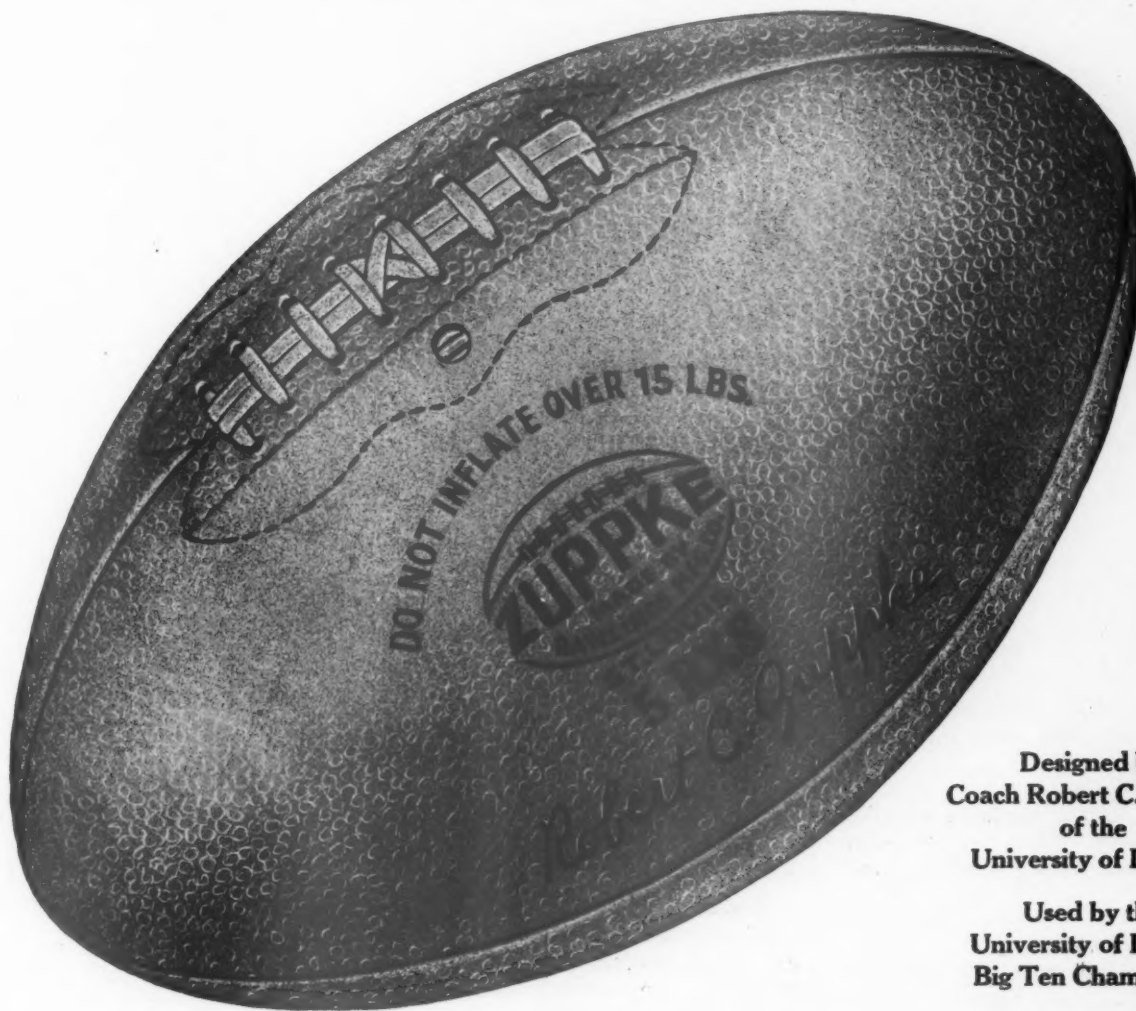
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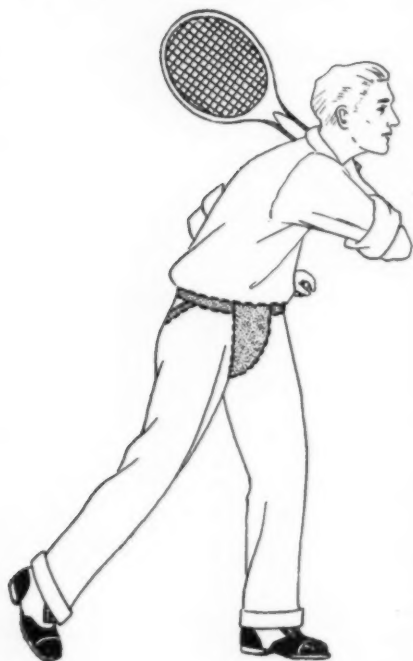
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able manner, proud of its basketball fans and boosters who make the game worth while, and proud of its thousands of players who play for the love of the game and carry on an athletic ambition which should be considered good in any American community.

A study of tournament fundamentals brought out many interesting comparisons. Physical condition in the last five minutes of play in each half decided a number of games. Physique of a team was a factor. Height for follow-up shots was needed in forward territory. Weight was valuable back in the guarding zone, while floor speed by at least two men was necessary at all times.

The footwork of the players was always in dispute. Starts and stops kept the officials blowing their whistles overtime. A side step and basket shot were generally executed correctly, while the side step and then a dribble brought the run. The reverse pivot came in for its share of grief, with one too many steps or slides.

Height on jump balls didn't seem to be a factor in actual scoring plays, as defensive position prevented combination team work, while very little body contact occurred on jumps. Too many held balls were called and play was thereby slowed up considerably when officials were a little too fast on the whistle. The fouls most noticeable were those committed in guarding from the rear. These should be called; yet when a man in possession of the ball has a reverse pivot and swings backward into the guard, on whom is the foul? The new rule prohibiting the dribbler from having the right of way had its effect, as very few body contact fouls were called on either the dribbler or guard playing the ball and not the man.

Handling the ball—greatest of all fundamentals—showed a great variety. Very few long passes were noticeable, as the man-for-man defense makes this pass liable to error. The bounce pass through to a pivot man was used by the slow set teams. The fast breaking offensive employed the side arm hook pass and the finest team work had the return pass, followed by a fast dribble into the basket for a close shot after the defensive had been drawn out.

The better passing teams won out over the individual dribbling outfits, as fewer errors were made in handling the ball, while the theory that the pass is faster than the bounce was much in evidence with the fast rushing teams.

The state of Indiana is noted for its basket shooters as is evidenced in Western Conference scoring statistics

the past few years. This year's tournament brought out a great variety of styles of shooting field goals. Long range underhand tosses by back guards were frequent. The high arch push shot was common around the thirty foot zone, while the fake push and dribble-in for a close lay-up shot against the backboard was a winner against loose guarding. The coming shot when closely pressed by a man-for-man defense seems to be either a one handed push-up or hook shot, going at top speed under pressure. Under present day playing conditions with clear out of bounds territory all around, corner shooting has come into its own. Playing the basket without a background is a difficult shot, yet this was in use throughout the tourney because the center zone defense forced the shooter to the corner.

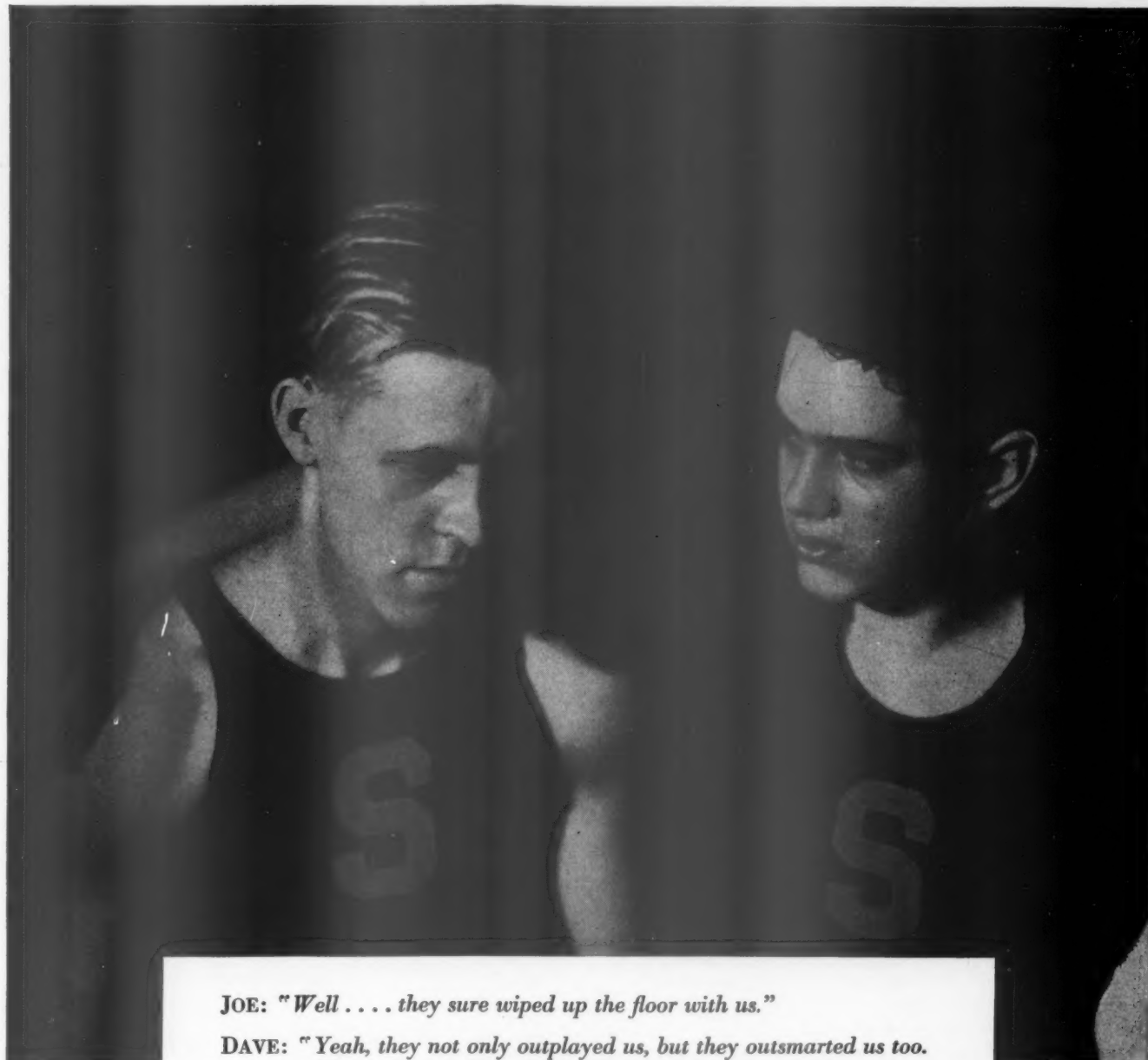
In the delayed game illustrated on page 22, x1 or x2 comes up to get the ball from x3 or x5 for a side line return pass followed by a dribble into the basket. Guarding from the rear is subject to fouling. A fast changing from one man to a player coming in to score is the only solution and takes defensive brains. The center punch, x4, is most dangerous if allowed to get started. He either passes to x1 or x2 around the center circle and breaks either to the right or the left and when meeting opposition pivots and passes back to x4 or x5 who punches the center for delayed scoring. This system although unpopular with the spectators has proved to be the winner in the Hoosier state.

Basketball in the Northwest

By Dr. W. D. Fletcher
University of Oregon

THE University of Washington Huskies, under Coach C. S. "Hec" Edmundson, won their second consecutive basketball title in the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference this season by emerging from the campaign with ten victories and no defeats. In the play-off series with the Golden Bears of California, winners of the southern division title, however, Washington dropped two straight games.

Last year the statement was made that "basketball is rapidly becoming standardized in the northern section of the Pacific Coast Conference." This was even more noticeable this year, as all teams used the same type of defense. Three teams employed similar styles of offense, two others used another type of attack, while the sixth



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JOE: "Say, Dave, I wonder . . ."

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member played an offense unlike the remainder.

The championship Washington five based its attack on possession of the ball from the tip-off. In McCleary, center, who towered six feet, four inches, the Huskies had a pivot player who controlled the ball on the jump against all opponents. On offense, the Huskies, upon securing the ball from a rebound, sent two forwards down the sides of the court, with McCleary more or less of a "free agent," roaming either side, or the basket area. The guards usually dribbled down and then passed to the forwards breaking in, or to McCleary, who passed to a forward or pivoted and shot. The Washington forwards, Jaloff and Snyder, were particularly adept on long shots, especially following possession of the ball on the tip-off.

Washington's defense was a name-to-name affair, the same as that featured by all the remaining teams in this section this year. The guards were fairly tall, permitting quick rebound plays, and whenever possible, the Huskies made a fast break, which, if it failed, resulted in a long shot, or the offense previously explained.

The Idaho quintet, under Coach Richard Fox, featured its rapid passing attack. The Vandals had an excellent fast breaking offense, the forwards and center respectively going down the sides and middle of the court. Hook passing, featuring south-paw hooks by McMillan, the leading scorer in the northern division, were outstanding.

Many times Idaho scored on its fast break. If this failed, the players took turns at fast dashes or cuts at the basket. A forward would dash in, and if he failed to get a pass, he came back into guard territory, while another man dashed in from the same side or the other side of the court. All the while, the man in possession of the ball had a pass outlet backward if necessary. The Vandals pivoted and passed well, although at times the tendency to hook pass to excess resulted in unnecessary interceptions.

At stalling, the Vandals were particularly effective. As someone expressed it, "Idaho could pass and keep possession of the ball for an hour." The stall, used as a part of Idaho's offense, demands plenty of passing to keep possession of the ball. On the defense, Idaho used the name-to-name type, every man having an individual opponent from the start. Besides McMillan, Stowell, a forward, and Burgher, center, were outstanding players.

Washington State College, under a

new coach, Jack Friel, abandoned its zone defense this year, and used instead the man-to-man game previously explained. Coach Friel had a tall center and good offensive rebound man in Endslo and used him to advantage. When the Cougars obtained possession of the ball, the forwards moved down the sidelines, while the center went to the free-throw line. The forwards cut in and then out, much the same as Idaho, with the center remaining in the area of the basket. This enabled the players to pass to their center at any time the forwards were covered and the center loose. Endslo was very adept at securing the ball, faking a pass and then making a jump one-hand shot. His presence around the basket also enabled him to secure the rebounds and either shoot again or pass out. McDowell and Buckley ably assisted Endslo on offense.

The University of Oregon, under Coach Bill Reinhart, who has the most impressive record among the tutors in this section, experienced a poor season. Starting a road trip north with four defeats wrecked the Web-foot hopes for a title. In every game, Oregon played well enough to hold a lead until near the close, losing to Idaho and Washington State at home by one and two points respectively.

The Oregon attack, which has been copied by other coaches in this section, featured a fast break down the floor with bounce passes, pivots and feints intermingled. Failure to secure a shot by this method, resulted in Coach Reinhart's in-and-out attack—the slow break phase. As a man advanced toward the ball and failed to get a pass, he immediately moved toward the basket with specific footwork, ready to break toward the ball again. These movements not only enabled a player to be advancing toward the ball for a pass, but by these quick changes of direction to break away from his opponent many times for an open shot.

On defense, Oregon used the name-to-name game. Ridings, Milligan, Epps and Bailey were the outstanding players, with two sophomores, Horner and Eberhart, largely responsible for the two victories over Oregon State after the disastrous road trip.

Oregon State, also with a new coach, Amory "Slats" Gill, used a slightly modified "percentage" offense, instituted by Gill's predecessor, Bob Hager. Gill taught his Beavers a fast break to start the offense, but many times this lost its effect, due to back passes and a slow break complex, which previously featured Oregon State's attack.

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Note the partial list of chapter-headings on this page.

James N. Ashmore, coach of the University of North Carolina, gives an interesting word picture of the mental side of tournament play and relates some "do's" and "don'ts" that spell success. His article is called "Handling a Basketball Team Prior to and Through a Tournament."

J. Craig Ruby, coach of the University of Illinois, emphasizes the need for properly adjusting the system to the individual player.

W. J. Reinhart, coach of the University of Oregon, describes how proper schooling in fundamentals leads to a strong defense.

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two forwards took the corners, while the remaining three stayed back, one on each sideline and another in the middle of the court. The center man of this trio usually controlled the ball, passing to his mates cutting from the sides and ahead, or to the corner men in their places or cutting out. Legal blocks were attempted to throw a man clear for a shot and specific plays started when the man in possession of the ball maneuvered in a certain manner. A name-to-name defense was used by Coach Gill's team. Wascher, Ballard and Callahan were Oregon State's best performers.

Montana, coached by Jim Stewart, used Oregon's system of offense to a limited extent. Lack of individual cleverness, however, often spoiled chances to break through and score. Long and wild shooting also played too important a part in Montana's offense. Just the same, when the Grizzlies were "on," they were "tough" to defeat, as was shown when Oregon and Idaho lost to the Missoulians. Coach Stewart used a name-to-name defense, the team playing much better individual defense this year than last. Chinske and Rohlfis were Montana's leading scorers.

The quick break was an essential part of each team's offense in this section. With some teams it constituted a greater basis for the attack than others. Oregon, in particular, featured a quick break, with the slow break secondary. This was true of the others also, save Oregon State, which still clings to the idea of a slow break, minus the fast break.

For the slow break ideal, all teams sent two or three men inside the opponent's defensive area, the guards handling the ball to pass in through for quick thrusts at the basket. Washington, Washington State and Idaho placed three men in the opponent's defensive area and attempted, through fast cuts, to throw a man open for a pass from the guard and a resulting shot. Oregon and Montana kept three men inside the opponent's defense, moving in and out, with the guards attempting to pass through to them and then follow their passes for a "one-two" play. Oregon State placed two men inside the opposing defense and the other three attempted to pass through for shots.

The individual defensive tactics of all players, were, on the whole, quite satisfactory and showed that coaches are spending considerable time on this phase. The accepted stance on defense, when guarding a man with the ball, was with one foot slightly ahead of the other, knees slightly bent and the weight well distributed so as

to permit a move in any direction. One hand was held up and forward to oppose a shot, while the other hand was usually kept behind or to the side to act as a "feeler" against attempted blocks by a mate of the man being guarded. This position enabled the players to oppose a man's move, whether it be a pass, shot, pivot or dribble. Usually no attempt was made to rush a player with the idea of taking the ball from him, as long as the offensive man could still dribble.

All teams featured two types of passes. These were the chest or shove pass for general offensive passing, and the shoulder or baseball pass, for getting the ball out of the defensive area to a forward, or passing in to a man cutting for the basket. Hook passes were not used very extensively, save by Idaho. The reasons advanced by coaches in this section, in favoring the chest or shove pass in preference to the underhand pass, is that the former is made from practically the same position and with the same movement as the chest shot and also the bounce pass, and it therefore can be used as a feint as well.

For the floor shots, all teams utilized the chest or push shot, with a medium loop. The fingers were used for this purpose and as the ball was released, the fingers and palm turned toward the basket and the thumbs toward each other. This seemed to be the accepted shot in this section.

In making free throws, the underhand shot was used for the most part. Some players were quite adept at the chest shot for this purpose, but the coaches seemed to favor the underhand shot.

Another type of shot that has found considerable favor here, is the one-hand shot near the basket, particularly when a player is moving toward one side of the basket, or following a pivot to get away from a defender near the basket, to be followed by another pivot with a jump and one-hand shot.

Washington last year opened its new field house with a seating capacity of some 10,000 spectators. Oregon was the first to use a special building for basketball, having used MacArthur court for three seasons. This pavilion has a seating capacity of about 8,500. Washington State and Idaho also used new field houses this year, and only Montana and Oregon State are using the same floors, which are becoming inadequate to handle the crowds now attending basketball games in this section.

The zone defense seems to have lost what prestige it had here, as all teams used a man-for-man type this year.

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Intramural Baseball in High School

By C. O. Jackson

Director of Physical Education,
Menominee, Michigan

HIGH school baseball in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and in many of the towns of northern Wisconsin, has practically died out, partly because of increasing emphasis on track, but largely because of the late spring every year. In spite of the fact that baseball cannot be carried on in this vicinity as an interscholastic sport, because of lack of competition, Menominee, Michigan, is an outstanding example of what has been done, and is being done in some sections with the game as an intramural activity.

Baseball here is not only a popular and growing sport, but nearly all the boys from the fourth grade up through high school play on some team. For the past two years, leagues have been successfully conducted in both the grades and in the junior-senior high school, and last year over two hundred boys, ranging in ages from ten to seventeen, played through schedules to championships, for a total of one hundred and five games.

Baseball is a game which interests the grade school boys especially, not only because of its wonderful universal appeal as our great American game, but because, in this particular instance, it is one of the few supervised sports in which they may participate. Lack of adequate gymnasium facilities and an insufficient number of instructors limit most physical education activities to the junior-senior high school; and so baseball serves as the greatest outlet for surplus energy among the younger boys during spring and summer.

Usually, before Easter, preliminary bulletins are sent out to the eight different grade and parochial schools, emphasizing baseball, sportsmanship and training. Supplementary sheets on different fundamentals of the game, schedules, etc., follow at regular intervals. The first week or two in April usually brings many anxious queries such as, "How soon will baseball start?" "How many games will we play?" and similar questions. The weather, of course, is largely the determining factor, and, as a general rule, baseball in the grades does not get under way until the first part of May, although all the organizing is finished during April and all teams

spend several weeks, the weather permitting, in practice.

It has been found very convenient, as well as important, to call a general mass meeting of all the grade school boys interested, and, at that time, not only to discuss the formation of the leagues, and get the signatures of those who wish to take part, but also to elect captains and field managers and issue equipment. Whenever possible, the Department of Physical Education secures as a speaker some man whom the boys all know and admire, and who is outstanding in public affairs or athletics.

A similar meeting is held for the high school boys and the procedure is much the same. The only difference is in the organization of the teams. In the grades, we already have our team units in the eight schools represented, and lack of numbers prevents more than one team of fifteen or sixteen from representing each school. In the junior-senior high school, experience has shown that the practice of using classes, or home rooms, as the basis for teams, is not a success. Consequently, the most convenient as well as practical method has been to get the signatures of those interested, select a number of outstanding players, the number depending on the number of teams desired, and allow them to meet and choose teams from among the group already signed up. The team members then elect captains and draw for team names.

Last year, the seventh and eighth grade boys were included in the junior league, and the ninth and tenth graders in the senior, with four teams in each group. These leagues played through an eighteen game schedule, using six innings as a regulation game, and then finished the season with two three-game series for the championships, between the winner in percentage, and the runner-up. In each case, the teams were so evenly matched that the runner-up won the first game, and then lost the next two. In the junior league, it was necessary to play an extra game which went extra innings, before the winner of second place could be determined.

Because most of the high school boys either work or go visiting during summer, it is necessary to get all the games in those leagues played off before school is out in June. Last

year the season opened the twenty-third of April, and two games, one in each league, were played every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, until the end of the schedules the first week in June. The final games for the championships furnished an added attraction and some local color to the Upper Peninsula Track and Field Meet, which has been held for ten years.

The grade school league was organized, not only to promote a desirable physical activity, but also to begin something which would carry over throughout the summer. A very important phase of the program in physical education at Menominee concerns summer playground activities, and it has been found that team organizations are splendid methods of keeping the crowd together the entire summer. Last year, with eight teams in the league, the one hundred and twenty boys represented played through a fifty-six game schedule which began the first part of May and concluded the middle of August. Games were scheduled four afternoons a week, and formed a very important and worthwhile part of the program.

Two outstanding things in connection with the three leagues might be mentioned. In the first place, no team has forfeited a single game in the last two years, and in the second place, no team has ever been late for a game. Good sportsmanship has been another feature of the game. For instance, an example worth mentioning occurred a year ago, when one of the "tail-enders" showed up for a game with the pitcher on the sick list. The opponents not only offered the services of their best pitcher, but insisted that he be accepted before they would play! Needless to say, the poorer team made a good showing, and some of the batting averages on the better team suffered, but, as one boy put it, "Shucks! it's not so much fun if we don't have to work a little for the runs!"

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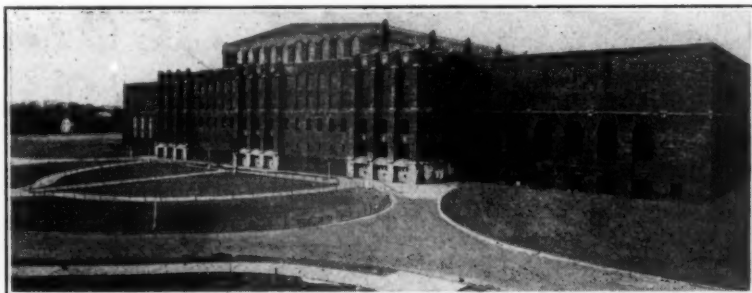
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were appropriated when the idea of the leagues was first discussed and this was used in the purchase of equipment. Ten complete catchers' outfits, including masks, protectors, shin guards and gloves, are now the permanent property of the department, and are issued to the captains of the grade teams. The high school teams are loaned the remaining two outfits for their games and practices. The equipment has been in use for two years now, and there is every reason to expect that it can satisfactorily be used three or four years more. The expense of baseballs and bats, of course, depends on the quality and quantity, and is an annual bill.

A regulation ball has been used in all games, not only because it gives unusual service, but because it serves to carry out certain ideas behind the program here. The boys all like to hit, and by using a regulation ball, official in every respect, this is made somewhat easier. The pitchers, especially the younger boys, cannot throw the larger ball so fast as they could the junior league ball, and besides, the ball not only looks bigger to the batter, but actually is.

The organization of the leagues, and much of the supervision, is part of the activity of the director of physical education, as extra-curricular activity during spring, and as part of the playground problem during the summer. Splendid assistance is given by a number of the squad leaders in physical education, who act as coaches for the various grade teams.

Unusual cooperation on the part of the townspeople has been another factor in the success of the revival of baseball. The Rotary and Menominee Clubs have not only indorsed the work most heartily, but have donated one hundred and twenty dollars for the express purpose of providing the grade teams with lettered sweat shirts and caps. Naturally, this has meant a great deal of competition among the boys at every school, because they all want to be among the ten wearing the uniform and school colors at each game. In addition to financial assistance, many of the business men of these two clubs have volunteered their services as umpires, and this has practically solved the officiating problem. Representatives from each organization are members of the Baseball Commission which handles any disputes which may arise.

Last year, the local American Legion Post backed the junior-senior league, in much the same manner, as part of their national program. Certain seniors in journalism assist in

scoring the game, and then handle all publicity. Write-ups of all games, frequent percentage standings, batting averages, pitching averages, etc., all form interesting reading for Young America and proud relatives.

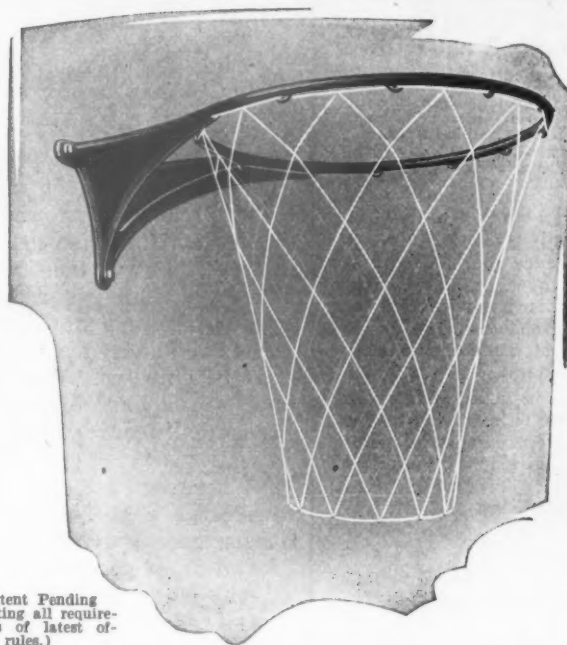
Miniature silver baseballs are presented the winning teams, and in addition, the Athletic Association awards numerals to the boys in the junior-senior leagues who participate in a certain number of games. The financing of the silver awards is taken care of by part of the receipts of the Athletic Carnival, which is an annual affair.

For the grade school boy, the climax of the summer activity comes the middle of August with the Annual Track and Field Meet and the championship baseball games. The members of the championship team are then guests at the Annual Baseball Banquet, and the captains and field managers of the other teams are also present, as well as many of the fathers and others interested in boys. This is financed by selling tickets for the two-day Track Meet and Championship Series, and has been easily taken care of each year.

This year it is hoped that a similar league can be organized in the senior high school, and in all probabilities, nearly twice as many teams as before will be in various leagues. A very noticeable change has taken place as a result of this activity; the town has become baseball conscious. Factory leagues have been revived, and every evening, Saturday afternoon and Sunday, finds groups of men and boys on every sand lot, playing baseball.

That football is popular among Ohio high schools is evident from the report of Commissioner H. R. Townsend of the High School Athletic Association which follows:

"From the standpoint of attendance at the games, participation, sportsmanship, officiating and coaching, football enjoyed one of its most prosperous years among Ohio high schools during the season just past. Out of the 1,098 members, 414 high schools reported teams. In addition to these, some of the smaller schools started the game but disbanded before the end of the season. A few of the junior high schools played the regulation game, while many of the city junior highs had a modified form of the game known as 'touch football'. One is safe in saying that at least 475 secondary schools throughout the state made up of members of the Association, non-members and junior high schools, maintain teams."



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Sportsmanship Through the Ages

By James S. Ayars

GOOD sportsmanship is a manifestation of good manners. It was true nearly four thousand years ago when the Irish held their Tailtin Games. It was true twenty-five hundred years ago when the Greeks celebrated the ancient Olympics. It was true five hundred years ago during the age of chivalry. It is true today on our school and college gridirons, our basketball courts, and our running tracks.

Wherever athletes compete and wherever gentlemen gather to watch them, good sportsmanship is a manifestation of good manners.

The oldest organized games known to us today are the Tailtin Games of the Irish. These were celebrated as long ago as 1829 B. C. at Tailti in County Meath. For nearly twenty-five hundred years they lasted, finally ceasing about 544 A. D. Several of our field events, the shot put, the hammer throw and the pole vault had their origin in these games. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that the hammer throw in the last Olympics was won by an Irishman, Patrick O'Callahan.

Crude and uncivilized as the Irish may have been at that time, they nevertheless observed a certain code of sportsmanship. The greatest hero of the Tailtin Games and the greatest Irishman of all times was Cuchulain, the Irish Hercules, who as a youth was known as Setanta. One day as King Conor passed by on his way to visit Cullan, the mighty smith of Ulster, he saw Setanta playing hurley. So impressed was King Conor with the strength and skill of the young Setanta that he invited the youth to join his party, but Setanta, engrossed in his game, begged to be allowed to finish it, promising, however, that he would join the King later at the house of Cullan.

Night came on and Cullan the smith turned loose his great hound to guard the house. The company within, merry over the evening meal, had forgotten that young Setanta was to join them. They were suddenly aroused, however, when they heard the fierce snarling of the great dog. But the snarls were soon turned to yelps of pain, which ceased altogether.

Rushing outside, the King and his warriors found the mighty hound dead, his brains dashed out against

the lintel of the door by the great strength of Setanta. Loudly the King and his warriors acclaimed the young athlete—all but Cullan. And yet, grieved as was the great smith at the loss of his famous hound, he was able to forgive Setanta. And the latter, realizing the loss he had caused Cullan, promised that he should stand at the door of Cullan's house and guard it as the hound had done until a young puppy should be raised and trained to take the place of the great hound which had been killed.

Thus did the great hero, Cuchulain, a word meaning hound of Cullan, acquire his name. The act of sportsmanship he performed on this occasion eighteen hundred years before Christ puts to shame some of the acts of many of us who live nineteen hundred years after Christ.

Most celebrated of all organized games were the Olympics of the ancient Greeks. Beginning with the dawn of Greek civilization or before, and rising with it to its full glory, the Olympic Games continued to be a vitalizing and a refining force in the lives of the Greeks long after the decay of Greek civilization had set in. In fact, one authority states that the Games "tended to raise both the individual and the nation to a superhuman frame of mind; and this undoubtedly did more to support the dignity and glory of Greece than any other force, long after the vital sap had begun to ooze from the national bones, so that the downfall was postponed far longer than it would have been under other conditions. For the love of valour and clean living inspired by the Games gave even to her weaker sons a spirit of emulation of the prowess of the champions which could only conduce to a cleaner state of living than would otherwise have appertained."

That true sportsmanship, the manifestation of good manners, was abundantly displayed in the Ancient Olympics cannot be doubted. The religious character of the Games, the solemnity with which they were conducted, the high regard of the Greeks for the beautiful, strong, and skillful, all tended to inspire a complete sympathy between spectators and competitors that is so often lacking today.

There was enthusiastic applause for the winner just as there is today, but

it came from every throat, for the victor was, for the moment, the personification of all that was strong and skillful and beautiful. And, although the prize was only a wreath of laurel upon the brow and palm branches in the hands, so great was the honor accorded the victor that the ordinary entrance to his native city was not considered good enough for him, and instead, a breach in the wall was made through which he might pass in triumph.

The glory of the victory was not for the victor alone, however, for his family, his friends, and his city shared the honor with him. There is a story concerning Diagoras and his sons with which every athlete and every spectator of athletic contests in the country ought to be familiar. Diagoras himself had in his youth been a victor in the Olympics and in other Greek Games on many occasions. As he grew older and was no longer able to compete, his three sons took their places among the Olympic winners. On one occasion, two of them were declared victors in the same Olympiad. They waited patiently until the clamor of applause had died down, and then the elder of the two brothers stood forth and said: "Not to us, O people of Athens, be the praise, but to him who begat us!" With this they lifted Diagoras in their arms and carried him around the stadium, while the people showered wreaths upon his head and acclaimed him loudly, "calling him blessed in his children."

There were of course examples of unsportsmanlike conduct even among the ancient Greek contestants. But such conduct was discountenanced and punished severely. Theagenes, a boxer, met an Italian and defeated him. But because Theagenes had insulted his opponent to such an extent that the latter had lost his temper and consequently the match, Theagenes was deprived of his award and fined heavily.

It may be mentioned here that as long as the star of Greek civilization was in the ascendancy, the highest privilege a Greek citizen could enjoy was to be allowed to take part in the Olympic Games. It was regarded as a mark of exceptional fitness—moral, mental, and bodily—merely to be allowed to compete. But when the star had reached its zenith and had begun to descend, professional performers began to take the place of the free citizens of Greece, the games began to deteriorate in many ways, until in the eighth Christian century a Christian emperor prohibited them on the grounds that they had become so brutal and so corrupt as to be

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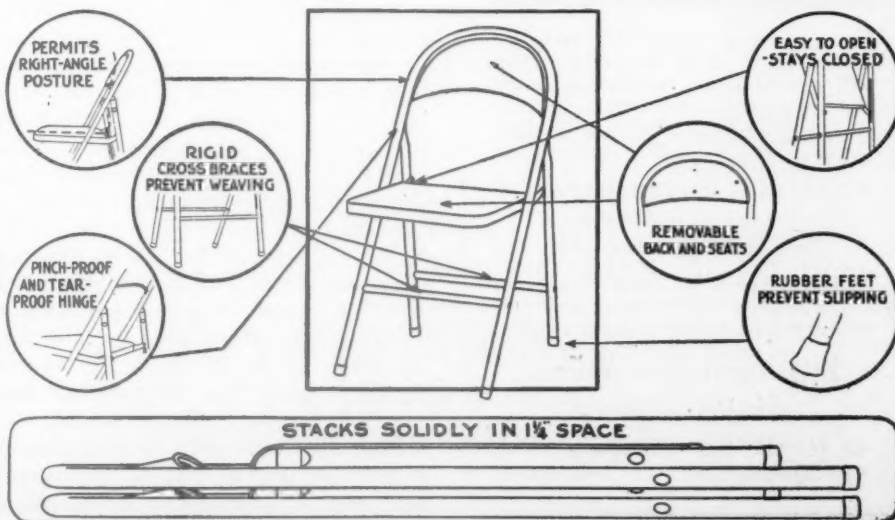
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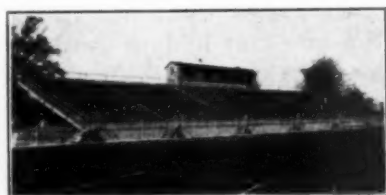
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detrimental to the spread of Christianity. With the abolition of the Olympic Games faded the last wan light of the glory that was Greece.

Contrast for a moment the national sports of Greece with those of Rome. In the virile early days of Rome, the Latin games resembled those of Greece, and for a few years, perhaps, there may have been the same fine, clean enthusiastic sportsmanship. But before long, there grew up the great arenas with the hired gladiators and the multitude shouting not so much to acclaim the victor as to scorn and shame the vanquished. Here in Rome it was "thumbs down" on sportsmanship and the chivalrous spirit which accompanies it.

From the Roman Empire to the age of chivalry, sportsmanship suffered. In the feudal period, the weak and unarmed were at the mercy of the strong, and were constantly exposed to insult and injuries. But with the restoration of a certain degree of order, when the noble was no longer constantly at war with his neighbor, when he no longer had actual wrongs to avenge, his adventurous spirit drove him forth upon the highway seeking adventure. The oppressors of the weak and poor became his enemies. He warred to succor the distressed; to rescue the helpless from captivity; to protect women, orphans, and ecclesiastics; to redress wrongs; and to remove grievances.

Courtesy became of equal importance with courage. Violence and oppression decreased. Truth became the distinguishing characteristic of a gentleman. Of utmost importance became the seven virtues, which were regarded as the beginning and the root of all good customs and the path of the celestial glory of knighthood, and which, briefly stated, were faith, hope, and charity, justice, prudence, strength, and temperance.

There may have been characteristics of the spirit of chivalry which, when carried to excess, produced a Don Quixote, but there can be no denying that chivalry served a purpose then just as it may serve a purpose now.

The tourney, which was so popular at the time, was something more than merely a bloody spectacle. In fact, it may even be regarded as a refining influence. Certain it is that the tourney was less cruel, less brutal than the wars which had flourished previous to the age of chivalry. Certain it is that the wars which followed the age of chivalry were less brutal and less bloody than those that preceded.

That sportsmanship existed even in such rough play as that of the tourney may seem strange. But violations of

the rules of the game were severely punished. The offending knight was liable to be seated astride the palisade, with his shield reversed, in full view of the assembled people, who would ridicule him for his unsportsmanlike and unknighly character. Death would have been a punishment less severe.

Caxton's "Book of the Order of Chivalry" tells us that each part of the equipage of the knight and his horse had a peculiar significance. The book tells us in part: "To the horse is given a bridle, and the reins of the bridle are given into the hands of the knight, for the reason that the knight may at his will hold his horse and restrain him. This signifies that the knight ought to restrain his tongue, and holds that he speak neither foul words nor false."

There is something in the spirit of this admonition which might very appropriately be taken to heart by many of the would-be sportsmen who attend basketball games.

The ideals of the good sportsman of the present day are much the same as those of the knight of the days of chivalry—faith in himself, hope of victory, charity toward opponents, justice for all, prudence in action and in utterance, strength of heart and of body, temperance in all things.

In the history of nations, there seems to be a close parallel between the success of the nation at home and abroad and its interest in sports. The history of the British nation is a striking example. The men who won the battles of Crecy and Agincourt left behind archery butts in every village in England. The men who defeated the Spanish Armada dropped quarter-staff and single-stick to take ship to meet the enemy. Drake himself insisted upon finishing a game of bowls before setting sail to meet the foe.

The men who fought under Wellington at Waterloo left behind in England their boxing rings. In old pictures of the battle, the Duke of Wellington is depicted galloping up to the Guards after victory waving in his hand a hunting horn.

When sportsmanship, which more and more seems to be the manifestation of good manners, is at its best, sports flourish. When sportsmanship declines, sports become corrupt and die. There is no other way. This is true in the history of nations. It is true in the history of institutions—of our schools, our colleges, our universities.

Strange as it may seem, the men most concerned with winning, the participants themselves, are the least

guilty of unsportsmanlike practices under our present system. It is usually the spectators, and frequently those who bear only the most distant relationship to the institution, who give the greatest offense to the code of good sportsmanship. This is a difficult situation to cope with, and yet the institution is, in the final analysis, responsible, and must take the inevitable consequences.

The institution which permits its spectators to boo decisions of the referee at a basketball game does harm neither to the referee nor to the members of the opposing team, all of whom are too much engrossed in the game to be annoyed. The harm done is to the spectators themselves, individually and as a body, and to the institution which permits such conduct. For in failing to accept the rules of the game, they are defeating one of the greatest benefits of competitive athletics—the spirit of good sportsmanship, the manifestation of good manners that should grow naturally and spontaneously out of the game itself.

The Massachusetts Agricultural College Basketball Tournament

Rather unique is the annual basketball tournament sponsored by the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The object is to give the smaller high schools of western Massachusetts "an opportunity of receiving the advantages accruing from tournament play." Only those schools are invited to participate which have an enrollment of less than five hundred students and which are near enough to Amherst to allow the players to return home each night.

By limiting the number of teams to eight and inviting only those of approximately equal strength, no team is compelled to play more than once a day and each game is hotly contested and interesting to the spectators. In the 1929 tournament, which was won by Deerfield High, each game was hard fought, two of them being decided by overtime periods, and at no time was any team outclassed.

That the Massachusetts Agricultural College has strongly in mind the civic values of such a tournament is shown by the insistence it lays on observance by both spectators and players of the sportsmanship code. Before each session the code used by the University of Illinois is read aloud to the spectators, and in spite of the keen partisanship and rivalry, the audiences have been orderly.

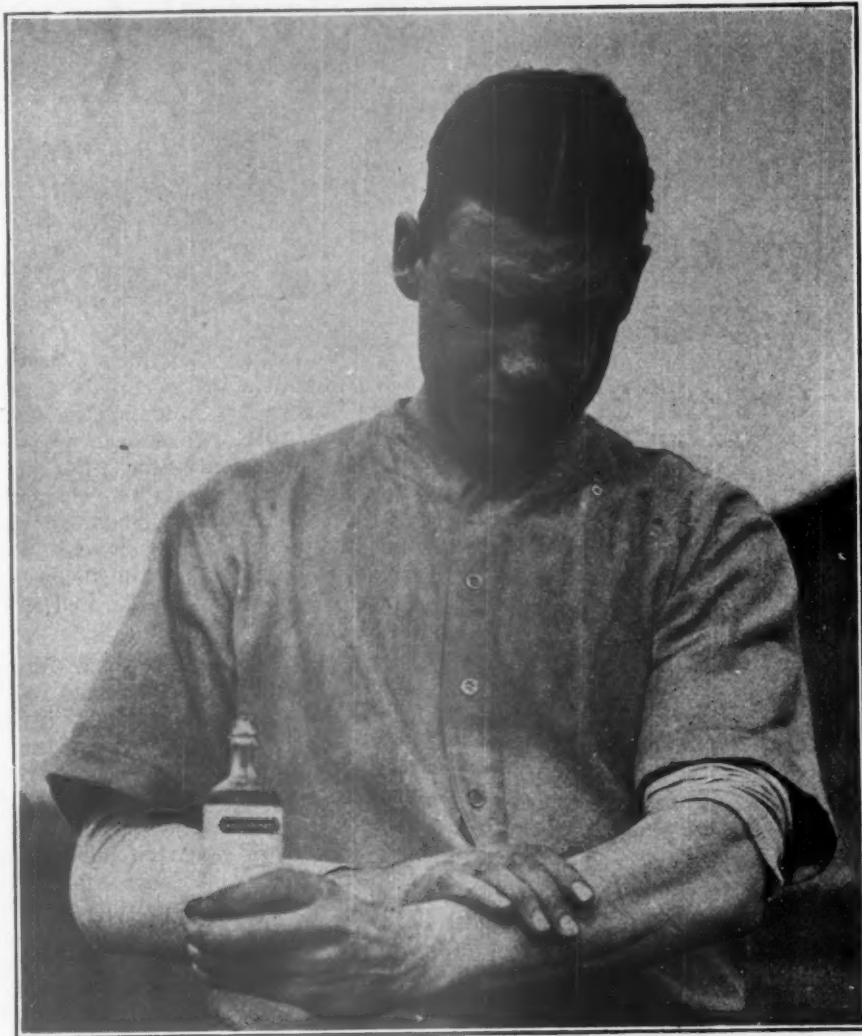


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nesota and Indiana, and Dr. Sinclair, member of the Advisory Committee of the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association, were present. A number of conferences with these coaches was arranged by the N. C. A. A. Wrestling Rules Committee to discuss the present rules and to obtain suggestions for future improvement in the rules. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the present rules were giving quite general satisfaction, and relatively few changes are contemplated for 1930.

The dates and location of the Third Annual Meet, to be held in 1930, has not been decided. Considerable sentiment was expressed in favor of holding this Meet in the East next year provided the Committee has assurance of reasonable participation and support from the Eastern institutions. Invitations have already been received from two Eastern and one Middle Western institutions.

The N.C.A.A. Swimming Meet

By F. W. Luehring

Chairman, N. C. A. A. Swimming Rules Committee

THE Sixth Annual National Swimming Championships of the National Collegiate Athletic Association were held at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, on March 29th and 30th, 1929, in the Wilson natatorium. The Intercollegiate Swimming Association of the East was represented by Princeton and Dartmouth; the Eastern Collegiate Swimming Association by Rutgers; the Southern Intercollegiate Conference by Georgia Tech; the Big Ten by Chicago, Illinois, Iowa, Northwestern, Michigan and Minnesota; the Missouri Valley Conference by Washington and Drake; the Rocky Mountain Conference by Brigham Young University; the Ohio Conference by the University of Cincinnati; while Armour Institute of Chicago and Oklahoma City University were representatives at large. Williams College again entered Schott, last year's National Collegiate Breast Stroke Champion, but he failed to appear at the meet. The above institutions were represented with sixty-two actual contestants.

As a result of action taken at the Annual Meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in New Orleans during the holidays, invitations to this Meet were extended to colleges and universities of Canada and Mexico. Several of these institutions expressed gratification at the invitation extended, but for various rea-



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sons were unable to come. The Rules Committee hopes to attract such foreign intercollegiate representation in another year.

In line with the established policy of the National Collegiate Athletic Association the general control and operation of the Meet were vested in the Swimming Rules Committee, who, with the cooperation of visiting coaches and local representatives, also comprised the officials for the Meet. Mr. A. E. Eilers, Business Manager of Intercollegiate Athletics at Washington University, and member of the National Collegiate Swimming Rules Committee, was in charge of the detailed local business management of the Meet. Mr. Eilers deserves great praise for the efficient manner in which the many details of this contest were managed. A delightful feature of this annual gathering was the dinner given at the Hotel Chase for all visiting coaches, officials, and members of the Rules Committee by the Board in Control of Athletics at Washington University, headed by Dean McCourt, Assistant Chancellor. Both preliminaries and finals of the meet were marked by excellent officiating, hard fought competition in every event and fine expressions of sportsmanship on the part of contestants and spectators. Both the preliminary and final sessions had capacity attendance.

From the point of view of stellar performance of contestants the Sixth National Collegiate Swimming Championships surpass all preceding similar meets. In fact the records made in this year's National Swimming Meet give indisputable objective evidence that it was the greatest intercollegiate meet ever held. New N. C. A. A. records (records made in these annual championships) were established in every swimming event. In addition to these, new National Intercollegiate records (records which may be made in any dual or championship intercollegiate meet) were established in five events, and, above all, two World's Records were set up as the highest point of record breaking.

In the 200 yard medley, Rutgers University, champions of the Eastern Collegiate Swimming Association, won with a new N. C. A. A. record of 1 minute, 36 3/5 seconds. Three Big Ten institutions, Michigan, last year's champions, Northwestern and Illinois took the remaining places in this event in the order named.

In the 200 yard breast stroke, Moles of Princeton led the field early in the race and was never headed, finishing in first place with the phenomenal

time of 2 minutes, 35 seconds, breaking his own National Intercollegiate record and establishing also a new N. C. A. A. record.

In the 50 yard free style, Bryant of Dartmouth, last year's National Collegiate Champion, again won first place, being hard pressed by Schwartz of Northwestern, who pushed him to establish a new N. C. A. A. record of 24 seconds.

In the 440 yard free style, Shields of Brigham Young University, last year's National Collegiate Champion, showed his superiority by taking the lead early in the race, never relinquishing this position and winning first place with a mark of 4 minutes, 57 4/5 seconds, comprising a new N. C. A. A. and new National Intercollegiate record.

The outstanding individual performance of the Meet in a specific swimming event was undoubtedly that of Kojac of Rutgers University, in the 150 yard back stroke. He is Olympic Champion in the same event and negotiated a remarkable performance in this meet, leading to a World's Record of 1 minute, 38 2/5 seconds, a fraction below his own former World's Record. Hinch of Northwestern and Marsh of Minnesota, who were second and third, respectively, also were timed below the former college records.

In the 100 yard free style, the mighty Schwartz of Northwestern University set a terrific pace against Bryant of Dartmouth, Walker of Michigan and Jelenko of Rutgers, and finished first with a mark of 53 1/5 seconds, a new N. C. A. A. and new Intercollegiate record.

The fancy diving this year was characterized by the first contest conducted under the new diving rules of the International Swimming Federation which were adopted by the N. C. A. A. last year. With five required dives and six optional dives for each contestant, this event presented unusual difficulties. Colbath of Northwestern University, who won fourth place in the high diving at the Olympic games last summer and who was the National Intercollegiate Champion in 1927 and again in 1928, won this event for the third time by a very narrow margin over Groh of Illinois, Big Ten Conference Champion of 1929 and runner-up in the National Collegiate Championship two years ago.

In the 220 yard free style Shields of Brigham Young University, the only individual in the meet to win two first places, a feat which he also accomplished last year, set a new N. C. A. A. record of 2 minutes, 19 1/5 seconds.



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The total summaries of the meet follow:

	Order of Finish	Time	New Records
1. 200 Yard Relay			
Lane 1. Rutgers	1	1:36 3/5	N. C. A. A.
Lane 2. Northwestern	3		
Lane 3. Michigan	2		
Lane 4. Illinois	4		
2. 200 Yard Breast Stroke			Natl. Inter- collegiate
Lane 1. Squires (Drake)	3	2:35	N. C. A. A.
Lane 2. Moles (Princeton)	1		
Lane 3. Peterson (Northwestern) ..	2		
Lane 4. Goldsmith (Michigan) ..			
Lane 5. Holbrook (Illinois)	4		
3. 550 Yard Free Style			
Lane 1. Schwartz (Northwestern)	2		
Lane 2. Walker (Michigan)	Disqualified for Interference		
Lane 3. Oker (Chicago)	3		N. C. A. A.
Lane 4. Crocker (Minnesota)	4		
Lane 5. Bryant (Dartmouth)	1	:24	
4. 440 Yard Free Style			
Lane 1. Loeb (Princeton)	3		N. C. A. A.
Lane 2. Ault (Michigan)	2		Natl. Inter- coll.
Lane 3. Shields (Brigham Young)	1	4:57 4/5	
Lane 4. Kieding (Illinois)	4		
Lane 5. Phillips (Rutgers)		
5. 150 Yard Back Stroke			
Lane 1. Marsh (Minnesota)	3	1:38 2/5	
Lane 2. Kojac (Rutgers)	1		
Lane 3. Hubbell (Michigan)	4		World's rec- ord
Lane 4. Ridgway (Princeton)		
Lane 5. Armstrong (Rutgers)		
Lane 6. Hinch (Northwestern) ..	2		
6. 100 Yard Free Style			
Lane 1. Bryant (Dartmouth)	2		N. C. A. A.
Lane 2. Walker (Michigan)	3		Natl. Inter- coll.
Lane 3. Schwartz (Northwestern)	1	:53 1/5	
Lane 4. Jelenko (Rutgers)	4		
Lane 5. Johnson (Rutgers)		
7. Fancy Diving			
1. Bender (Iowa)		
2. Brooks (Princeton)	4		
3. O'Keefe (Northwestern)		
4. Walaitis (Michigan)	3		
5. Colbath (Northwestern)	1		
6. Groh (Illinois)	2		
8. 200 Yard Free Style			
Lane 1. Phillips (Rutgers)		N. C. A. A.
Lane 2. Loeb (Princeton)		
Lane 3. Liddle (Iowa)	4		
Lane 4. Ault (Michigan)	2		
Lane 5. Kieding (Illinois)	3		
Lane 6. Shields (Brigham Young)	1	2:19 1/5	
9. 300 Yard Medley Relay			
Lane 1. Michigan (Hubbell-Gold- smith-Walaitis)	3		
Lane 2. Rutgers (Kojac-Mar- quette-Dryfuss)	Disqualified illegal turn		
Lane 3. Princeton (Ridgway- Moles-R. G. Smith)	2		World's rec- ord
Lane 4. Northwestern (Schwartz- Peterson-Hinch)	1	3:09 2/5	
Lane 5. Illinois (Holbrook-Enochs- Webster)	4		

The 300 yard medley relay was very closely contested between Northwestern, Rutgers, Michigan, Princeton and Illinois. The brilliant Northwestern trio, comprising Schwartz, Peterson, and Hinch won first place, with a new World's Record of 3 minutes, 9 2/5 seconds.

FINAL TEAM STANDING

College	Points
Northwestern University.....	31
University of Michigan.....	21
Rutger's University.....	14
Princeton University.....	14
University of Illinois.....	11
Brigham Young University....	10
Dartmouth College.....	8
University of Minnesota.....	3
Drake University.....	2
University of Chicago.....	2
University of Iowa.....	1

Next year's meet, the Seventh National Collegiate Championships, will be held in the East again in accordance with the established policy of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. The Rules Committee would welcome invitations from institutions who would like to entertain this event during the coming year.

A new gymnasium, a football gridiron and a stadium are to be constructed by the high school at Allentown, Pennsylvania. The gymnasium, costing a million dollars, will be built to accommodate 2,500 spectators, and the stadium will have an immediate seating capacity of 6,500 but is planned in such a way as to allow for the construction of additional seating facilities at any time.

For the last few years, the work of the athletic department of the Allentown High School has been carried out under great difficulties by the director, J. Birney Crum. His football squad has had no home field and has been forced to play its games on the gridiron of Muhlenberg College. Practice sessions have been held on fields unsuitable for football, the team never seeing a real football field from one week end to the next.

Even the basketball team has had no home floor either for practice or for games, and has had to play its home schedule on a junior high school floor, practicing whenever it was possible to find a free evening in the building. Even under such unfavorable conditions, the team has been so successful as to draw crowds in sufficient numbers to make basketball pay and to make necessary a home floor.

The new gymnasium, stadium, and field are the result of combined efforts of the Athletic Council, the Board of Education and Athletic Director Crum.

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Baseball Stages a Comeback

By J. A. Butler

THE 1929 baseball season promises to surpass that of 1928 so far as amateur baseball is concerned. The sport is in a thriftier condition this spring than at any other period for several years. The tendency among the colleges at present is to give the game more attention as an intercollegiate sport rather than less, which is a contrast to the condition which prevailed only a few years ago. Few colleges of note have dropped the sport during the past twelve months while on the other hand most of the colleges that gave up representative teams a few years ago have resumed the sport. Three intercollegiate baseball leagues have been formed recently to further the interests of the game in the Eastern colleges. This development is in line with that in the college organizations of the other sections of the United States where the college conferences deal with all sports rather than a special conference existing for each sport. As an intramural college sport baseball is more popular today than ever before and this activity is limited only by the number of diamonds available for the games.

High school baseball is flourishing in the larger cities where games are readily scheduled. In the Middle West and on the Pacific Coast many high schools have formed leagues to insure better schedules in baseball. The growing interest in track and field athletics among the high schools has had a detrimental influence on high school baseball in some sections, as many of the smaller high schools have found it impossible to maintain both track and baseball squads.

The prospects for town baseball this summer are most promising. New inter-town home talent leagues have been established or are now being formed in every section of the country. These low cost leagues are obviously the secret of success in town baseball and their growth is most encouraging to those who have the best interests of the sport at heart. There has been an eight hundred per cent increase in leagues of this type during the past three years. The advantages of these leagues are so apparent that their phenomenal growth in number and importance is not surprising. On the other hand, it is hard to understand why even more town baseball leaders have not adopted the plan. Experience has proven that the small towns cannot make professional base-

ball pay its way consistently. These home talent inter-town leagues are not only paying their own way but yearly show increasing treasury balances. Further, they make for more even competition, eliminate the practice of towns running up deficits by trying to outbid each other for players, give the towns an incentive to develop talent, and in many sections have resulted in giving the patrons of the games a better brand of baseball.

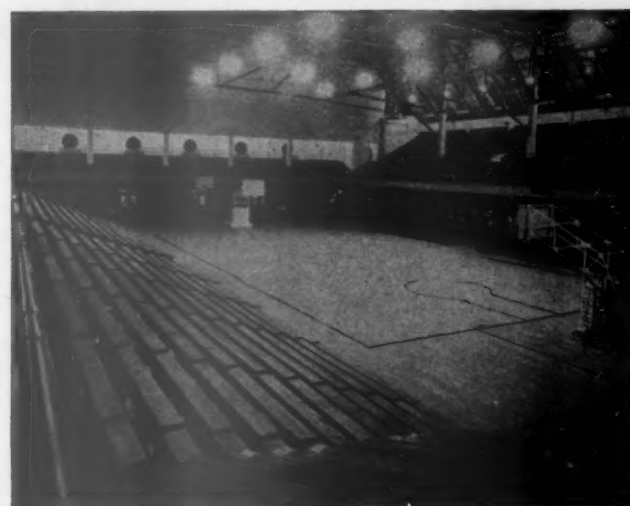
In the cities and larger towns, industrial leagues of various types are flourishing as heretofore. The only draw-back in this field is the dearth of diamonds available for the games.

The American Legion's Junior Baseball program last year was the most outstanding boys' athletic competition ever conducted. Present indications are that the number of boy teams playing under American Legion auspices this year will be more than treble that of 1928 when 8,764 teams engaged in this national competition culminating in a Junior World's Series. Mr. Dan Sowers, who is in charge of the Legion's baseball program, and the state department athletic officers of the Legion are receiving most encouraging reports from the posts regarding their plans for this year's leagues. The Legion baseball program passed the experimental stage last year. When consideration is taken that the American Legion has some eleven thousand posts representative of nearly as many communities, the ultimate scope of its activities in athletics is hard to estimate. While figures on team enrollments this year are not available, because the entries have not closed, scattered reports from different sections indicate the larger number of teams now in the process of formation. The Lincoln, Nebraska, Post, for example, recently announced thirty teams organized, and Buffalo, New York, 107 with entries still coming. The department athletic officers are now lining up their state organizations and sectional bodies within the states for the 1929 competition.

Leslie Mann, until recently a member of the New York Giants' baseball club, and who is now working under the direction of the National Amateur Athletic Federation in the interests of the Federation's "IT PAYS TO PLAY" and BASEBALL Campaigns, within recent weeks has visited some twenty cities in New

York State. He reports that everywhere the Legionnaires are enthusiastic over their Junior Baseball plans and that these cities, without exception, are making elaborate preparations for junior baseball. Mann is helping athletic leaders with the formation of baseball leagues of all types and he has been working closely with the Legion officials. At this writing, Mann is scheduled to speak at the Auditorium in Buffalo before the athletic leaders of the city and some four thousand baseball players. For the benefit of any readers who do not know Leslie Mann, he was a four sports athlete in college. Since graduation he has coached at Amherst College, Indiana University, Rice Institute, and Springfield Y. M. C. A. College in addition to being a star in organized baseball for fifteen years. He is also the originator of the Mannscope and films used by coaches for teaching the technique of baseball.

Since the National Amateur Athletic Federation launched its campaign to boost amateur baseball several years ago much progress has been made. At that time baseball was falling behind the other popular sports, judged from the standpoint of the numbers playing the game. At present, baseball is not slipping but is forging ahead rapidly. The N. A. A. F. received not only the active cooperation of the eighteen national athletic organizations and the various district federations comprising its membership, but also the support of many other leaders and groups including the civic clubs, fraternal organizations, park boards, state physical education leaders and baseball leaders generally. The organization has had the help of town baseball officials throughout the United States who were eager to boost the sport in their sections. What has been accomplished has been the result of united effort on the part of many organizations, groups and individuals. The American Legion adopted the Junior Baseball program as its contribution to the N. A. A. F.'s campaign to boost the sport. The importance of the Legion's contribution to baseball will perhaps not be fully appreciated until years from now when the boy players become factors in all phases of the game. The American Legion is giving the youngsters real baseball and the crop of talent which they graduate yearly to other ranks will eventually be most significant in high school, college, municipal and other types of baseball.



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More About the Stall

By Roy B. Henderson

Athletic Director, Texas Interscholastic League

NOW that another basketball season has passed into history, it is time to talk about improving the game for next year. As has been said so many times in the last few years, the point that is causing the real friends of basketball concern is the stalling game. How can this type of play be controlled so that basketball will not degenerate into a farce?

Those who have followed the sport closely know that interest decreases as stalling increases. Something must be done.

We hear a great deal of discussion as to the advisability of legislating against the stall. My point is that legislation is not necessary for the simple reason that already there is a rule which covers the situation. All that is necessary is an interpretation to indicate the proper application. The rule referred to is Rule 15, Section 1 (e) which says that a player shall not delay the game by acting in any manner which interferes with the progress of the game.

When a stall takes place and the players stand in their tracks like wooden soldiers the progress of the game certainly is interfered with. The rub comes in determining which team is doing the interfering. Friends have parted company over this point and long drawn out conferences have closed with "no progress" entered on the minutes.

The writer always has been in the camp with those who hold that the defensive team is responsible for delaying the game when a contest is marred by stalling tactics. The idea of the game is to secure possession of the ball and to make enough points to defeat the opposing team. Possession of the ball is an advantage which gives that team the upper hand. The advantage has been gained by superior play of one kind or another. It seems inconceivable to me that we should penalize a team for outplaying its opponent. Therefore, the team that does not have the ball has the responsibility of forcing the play and should be penalized if it fails to do so. My suggestion is that Rule 15, Section 1 (e) be interpreted to mean that the defensive team is delaying the game when a stall takes place and should be fouled and the captain charged with a technical foul.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL published monthly except July and August at Chicago, Illinois for April 1, 1929.

State of Illinois }
County of Cook } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared John L. Griffith, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Athletic Journal and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Editor, Managing Editor, Business Manager, John L. Griffith, 6858 Glenwood Ave.

2. That the owner is: John L. Griffith, 6858 Glenwood Ave.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

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JOHN L. GRIFFITH,
Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of April, 1929.

(Seal) LUCILLE HERING.

(My commission expires December 29, 1932.)

Constructive Spring Football

(Continued from page 16)

General Points

The greatest trouble most coaches have found in spring practice over the years is lack of regular attendance as the true spring and summer weather rolls around. In an attempt to use the tournament as an attendance stimulator, I have included four hundred points as a reward for perfect attendance.

These points are distributed to single periods. If we have twenty sessions, each means 20 points. I vary the number with giving scrimmage periods more points than others.

As a means of stimulating the average or inexperienced player, one hundred points are awarded for general cooperative attitude and degree of improvement shown.

The final awards take into consideration attendance and attitude points as well as those won in active events. The star who is unwilling to attend fairly regularly does not stand much chance in this type of spring tournament competition.

This system is far from perfect, but it has given us fine results. It is broader than an intensive intercollegiate competition, but might well be made the basis for a spring telegraphic or correspondence competition between colleges. Intramural directors may be more interested in this phase than the football coaches. There may be many better schemes than mine, but this one has been successful for a long time.

The general scheme of the tournament as opposed to the track meet scoring type is simply mass football versus the highly specialized form which fascinates us all.

I started this particular scoring scheme in the spring of 1913 and sent it down to Ohio State for the first spring practice of my regime at that institution. It has been kept in its same form for sake of comparative records. Our spring practice tournament record is held by Robin Bell, who had a great season at end for Ohio State in 1926. He scored in the 1925 tournament a total of 1678.6 points, largely through his speed and superlative punting and passing ability. The 1928 record is 1377.1 points, held by Bob Horn, a sophomore back. I hope the suggestion on the spring tournament and those contained in this article as a whole will be of some practical assistance to my good friends and fellows of the coaching profession.

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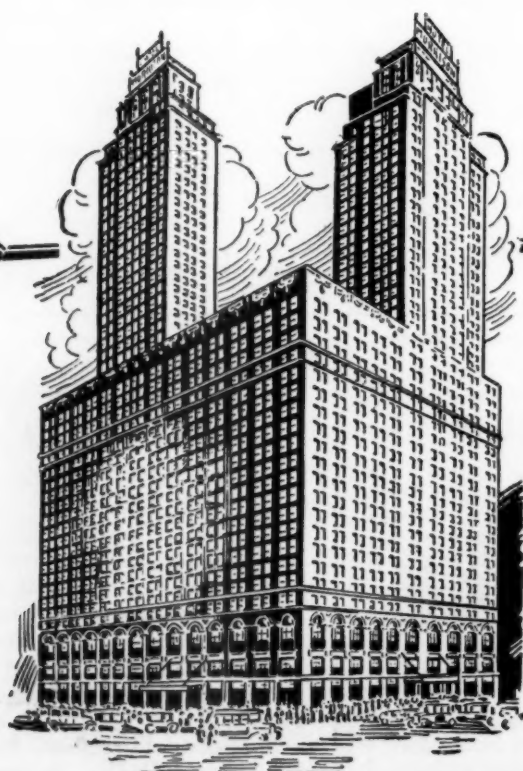
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